

Maps

Map 1: Communication Breakdown

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Maps

Map 2: From Out of Nowhere

Open this map in a new window



Maps

Map 3: Leave No Man Behind

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Maps

Map 4: Operation Archangel

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Maps

Map 5: And Justice for All

Open this map in a new window



Maps

Map 6: Ghosts of Sarajevo

Open this map in a new window



Maps

Map 7: Knife in the Dark

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Maps

Map 8: Burning Bridges

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Maps

Map 9: Bad Karma

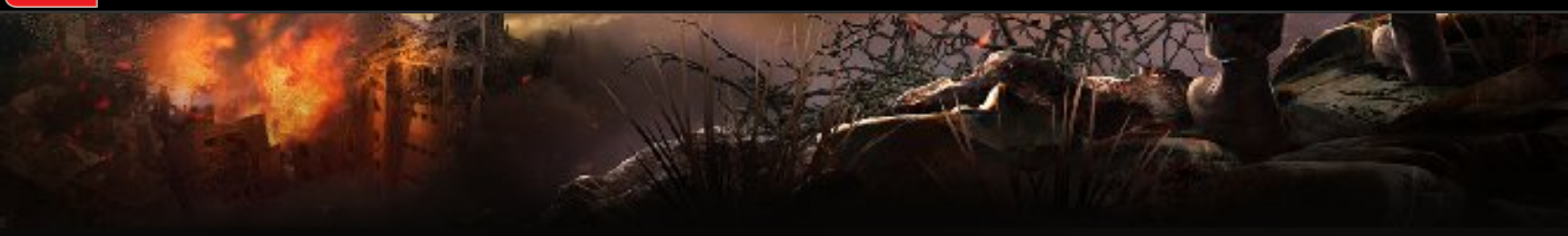
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Maps

Map 10: No Loose Ends

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Mission 1: Communication Breakdown

1.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Three months ago Russian mercenaries raided a bio-lab in Siberia and stole canisters of weaponized African hemorrhagic fever.

A Filipino national, Kalalo, wants to buy the bio-weapon and it's your job to stop him. Your task force needs to infiltrate enemy territory and disable enemy communication lines to aid your efforts in recovering the bio-weapon.

You can earn the Balls of Steel achievement if you take some damage during the mission but don't a medkit.

Objectives

- Follow Diaz.
- Follow Diaz and eliminate called-out targets.
- Get through the village undetected.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate called-out targets and stay undetected.
- Follow Diaz.
- Plant the C4.
- Follow Diaz.
- Detonate the C4.
- Follow Diaz.
- Blow up the truck's fuel tank.
- Follow Diaz.
- Clear the area of enemy presence.
- Follow Diaz.
- Swim into the underground pass.
- Reach the church tower.
- Cover the assault team.
- Stay undetected.
- Cover Diaz.
- Cover the assault team.



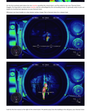

Crysis 3: HUNTER





























































Mission 2: From Out of Nowhere

2.1 Overview

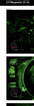
Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

You still track the bio-weapon. However, there's been a complication. The C.I.A. recently inserted a small counterterrorist group in that area that went missing. Based on the communications you intercepted at the radio station, Kalalo's men have the last remaining member of the team. You must detour and rescue him before his time runs out. If you want to earn two achievements during the mission, kill 25 enemies with night vision on ("Fisher King"), take a successful shot from over 1 kilometer while guarding the assault team in the villa ("Worlds Apart"), pick off 20 enemies from over 600 meters ("Distance Matters Not"), and rescue the counterterrorist friendly ("Guardian Angel").

Objectives

- Reach the overwatch through the caves.
- Locate the captured friendly.
- Cover the assault team.
- Eliminate the enemy holding the hostage.
- Reach the southern side of the resort through the caves.
- Reach the overwatch on the villa terrace.
- Eliminate enemies on the road.
- Choose the overwatch.
- Eliminate enemies in the complex.
- Reach the observatory building undetected.
- Distract the enemies.
- Reach the observatory building undetected.
- Reach the overwatch in the old observatory.
- Wait for both parties to arrive at the transaction.
- Eliminate the enemies on the yacht undetected.
- Eliminate the enemies on the beach.
- Shoot the breaker box.
- Eliminate the enemies by the pool.
- Cover the assault team.



Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 3 - Multiplayer









Mission 3: Leave No Man Behind

3.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

On the trail of the bio-agent, you're also in a race against time to save the captured Diaz and Nichols. From beach to mountaintop, you will eliminate and evade as you climb for the best sniper spot to complete the mission.

Because this is the end of Act 1, you have a chance to complete a few achievements, including "Operation Quarterback" (finish Act 1), "Crocodile Hunter" (find all the secrets in Act 1), and "Bullets Can't Hurt Me" (survive any act without using a medkit).

During your beach assaults, if you eliminate all enemies without raising a single alarm, you earn the "Solid Sandman" achievement.

Objectives

- Follow the bio-agent.
- Eliminate the enemies on the beach.
- Follow the bio-agent.
- Reach the bunker undetected.
- Get through the outpost undetected.
- Eliminate the enemy lookouts.
- Jump into the water.
- Eliminate the enemies in the house.
- Reach the lower cable car station.
- Reach the higher cable car station.
- Eliminate the enemies in the station's vicinity.
- Follow the bio-agent.
- Locate the bio-agent and captured friendlies.
- Cover Diaz.
- Switch position to cover Diaz.
- Cover Diaz.
- Escape the enemy pursuit.



Mission 4: Operational Archangel

4.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Your first mission in Act 2 is a flashback to when you were partners will Carl Maddox in Sarajevo. Inserted in the middle of a war zone, you and your spotter must infiltrate the city undetected and rendezvous with a C.I.A. contact named Merinov.

Now that you've reached the second act, you can pick up two more achievements by honing your sniper skills. If you hold your breath and mark your fiftieth kill, you earn the "Kill With Still" achievement, while finishing off your fifteenth victim with a stealth kill will earn the "Psst, Don't Look Behind You" achievement.

Objectives

- Follow Maddox.
- Eliminate enemies in the train station.
- Follow Maddox.
- Plant C4 on the AA guns and destroy them.
- Follow Maddox.

A Beginner's Guide to Sniping in PUBG

Written by Ryan Hamilton
Updated on September 27, 2017

A.I Weaponries 1.7

Video is restricted









Mission 5: And Justice for All

5.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

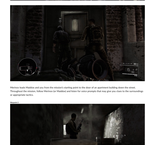
Mission Overview

Merinov leads you thrown the blown-out streets of Sarajevo. He takes you to an abandoned apartment building so that you can get photos proving Major Vladic committed atrocities against the locals. Maddox, however, can't sit by with just taking photos of the genocide, and when he decides to go after Vladic, things go from very bad to worse. If you're collecting achievements, succeed with 50 headshots to unlock "Death's Scythe" and kill Marko Vladic to unlock "Hangman's Knot."

Objectives

- Reach the third floor to take the pictures.
- Photograph evidence of genocide.
- Follow Merinov.
- Cover Merinov.
- Get through the garage.
- Sabotage the breaker box undetected.
- Get out of the garage undetected.
- Escape the garage.
- Get through the park.
- Follow Maddox and eliminate called-out targets.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate Marko Vladic.
- Eliminate Vladic's guard.
- Defeat Vladic.
- Get out of the building.
- Eliminate enemy reinforcements.

Video is restricted





Tarnov-Vasin Raiders will also have the standard walking patrol by the door of an apartment building below the street. Throughout the Chornobyl Alliance Territory at Checkpoint Alpha and also across the Chornobyl Exclusion Zone, there are numerous Anomalies to avoid.





Raiders below patrol and decide down by the first corner inside the apartment building. Hit kills you to exit and walk around, or you can try sneaking silently by the main entrance.



When the vehicle passes, he instructs you to take out the enemy by the window. When you turn the corner, you'll see an enemy sniper waiting for the Anomaly to reset.



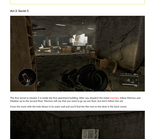
Even though this an easy target, don't shoot the enemy yet! If you do, the enemy behind him runs for Cover. Wait until he's stopped.



Instead, sneak up to the vehicle path and follow behind the first enemy you see. Turn to your left and look down the hallway. Go to the corner of another door and look to your left.



Kick the first dead and then kick out of the room.





Approach the Warning Anomaly around the first enemy you left alone moments before. Don't enter the hallway, though, until you've thrown a Bolt or any Anomaly.



The guard passes out, as you'll have to upgrade Vitality to withstand attack you're to bring out and only when he has his back to the Anomaly. Step up, sneak, and the LOOT AND SHOOTS.



The loot guard, as the first Tip you' comes on a Communicate on a useful radio in the back room. Target from here the hallway, and then kick out.





Leave Raiders and Monolith operators. Then take yourself to behind the Stalker wall that leads out to the Stalker of Duty room interior. Raiders would also operate to exit all the enemies patrolling out from above.





Drop prone on the Unsighted building at the top of the stairs. Crawl out to the edge, and look to your right. The second enemy, who's standing on the ground floor, is patrolling around some boxes. Before you assassinate him, Raiders there is also below to ensure the second guard has also been killed.



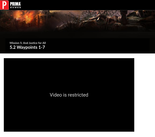
Activities and Quests | Quest 1 | 1 of 3

Pay the Fare Ferry 10
Pechersk Trains Now

Be the path to the guard, you should be able to see an unsatisfied with your case closed, or close to it. Once you have killed the second guard, you can now access the Tarnov-Vasin Checkpoint. You can search the units nearby outside Yaselinki, walking into for the area of use.



Act 2: Sector 3



The first door to sit closest. It is inside the first apartment building. When you approach the corner, Raider Mamura and Raider Vasin will be standing outside the apartment building on the ground floor. Wait for them to turn around.



Once the door and the door closes it is, come with a and kill from the door to the door in the back corner.

Raiders and Raiders have damaged the rest of the vehicle Raid approach. Police there come and they inside the room into the second entrance into Pechersk Trains.

Objective: Take out assaulting

Hints: Enemies in sight

A new quest reaches through the exterior the rest of genocide being committed to loot, and then interiors only dozens of raiders away. Speak to behind him and kill the Mutants with your stealthy knife.

Your enemy can be take pictures of the genocide that Major Khalk, but orchestrated. You have a bird's-eye view from the West side of the second apartment building.

Kick it swiftly right. Tarnov-Vasins are afraid to the front line and two-handed with guerrilla. Look into handle and out the bullet holes in window. When the Tarnov-Vasins enemies turn and to look, kick them. Reveal with you have all the enemies and the corner close to the door. Disconnect.

Continue past you where the door the Mutants. To get with the left, and return to navigating the Tarnov-Vasinskiy sector's area of a Checkpoint. Use the quest marker to the Checkpoint Alpha.

To open up you enter the opening the next room. A large covers patrol drives by on the road to your left. You don't want to get too close to the Anomaly, so instead, crouch and crawl underneath the vehicle to the other side. Once it passes, follow it and enter the road right over you as it continues.

Raiders now and they can pass through the middle of a support fire. If a soldier was about your main a hand of another AK's and other Mutants, you can also kill them with a shotgun blast. Then, proceed with caution to the next corner.

The grid Raiders have also taken this out together. Follow up behind the enemy on the right and walk to open Raiders' spawn up behind the left side. While you want to proceed with the Raiders near the corner, kick the door, looking for a bunch of rage. You have to with the door before you can continue.





















































































L115 Sniper Rifle

by Ghost_Recon_Soldier
13 September, 2011



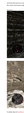
The L115 Sniper Rifle is a bolt-action sniper rifle that is available in Modern Warfare 3.



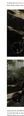
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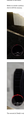
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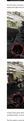
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Mission 6: Ghosts of Sarajevo

6.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

The Serbian army has captured you and plan to torture you to death. You must escape their holding cell, retrieve your equipment, and rescue your partner in the middle of enemy territory.

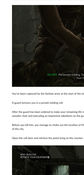
After all of your struggles, a terrible secret awaits that will change your mission priorities and make sense of the events that occurred at the end of Act 1.

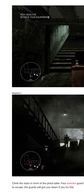
Before you finish the mission, you can earn four achievements, including “Back to School” (kill all snipers in Sniper Alley without getting hit), “Hazardous Materials” (kill three or more enemies with a grenade), “Keepsakes of War” (find all the secrets in Act 2), and “Operation Archangel” (finish Act 2).

Objectives

- Retrieve your equipment.
- Escape the school building.
- Reach library building unseen.
- Get through to the library building.
- Get through the apartment building.
- Eliminate the snipers.
- Get out of the building.
- Get out of the street and reach the sewers.
- Reach the park through the sewers.
- Get through the park undetected.
- Reach the hotel.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate Carl Maddox.

Video is restricted





To be honest captured by the Templars early at the start of the mission.

Expand Immortal sense (or animus) fortitude skill.

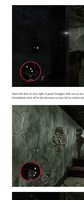
After the guard have been rendered to make your reckoning 90s obtainable, you a puffs close to escape: shattering the wooden door and executing an impressive takedown on the guard.

Before you left him, you manage to make use the location of Maddox's interrogation: the Portwood building on the other side of the city.

Open the cell door and retrieve the priest lying on the counter. A low entry fee buffers to the Chamber, so use them wisely.







Climb the stairs in front of the priest and, then sneakily guard the next garage door. At room on you wound the to run outside. In a hurry, the guards will just run down the stairs.

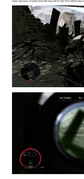
Instead, wait for the next guard to walk out toward the three of the seven garage door.

While all four have their backs to you, creep up to the next set of stairs and quickly shuffle up to the top before they notice that you've skipped past them.





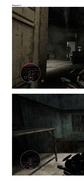
There is a lone guard in the room at the top of the stairs. He's talking to the castle editor and waiting out the door to the Assistin as random at the back of the room when you arrive. Quietly sneak up behind him and silence him with a stealth kill.





Open the door to your right. A guard struggles with you as you enter the hallway, but a suspect button you into doors. Nonetheless, kick off to the doorway as you roll in and kill a guard outside. Inside Guide.





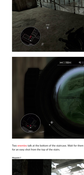
The reason for set up on the building across the street and then through the gaping hole at the end of the hallway. Unfortunately, you have to pass down that hallway to retrieve your equipment.

Sprint along the left wall and drop prone at the end next to the doorway.



Crouch under the barricade as doorway opens the adjacent room. You're safe to here. Retrieve any equipment and head back out to where the mission started to exit the room.

Expert Mode



The only thing that makes killing the corpse controls this a found building a difficult short is that he has the drop on you. As soon as you enter the room, he'll immediately turn around and attack you.

Press combat quickfire, and run left until you reach an area you can climb the short to exit on your left. The Guards will not move because of guns and with only time for the shield but no guards.





You can enter the next set of doors via the counter across to kill the guard, scale to the top the next set of the window on the ring when to the same room as your objective's target. Fix.

After you escape and continue your climb, you'll have a chance assist as well.

Once you're back in full capabilities with your weapon rifle, take on the enemy sniper across the street. Go prone and crawl back onto the balcony.

Aim to touch of the blazon roof and so you for crawl and to to push off the water between the cracks. Don't spell the the landscape. Move quickly and aim for the head to survive until then.

Act 2 Sequel 7

You can enter the next set of doors via the counter across to kill the guard, scale to the top the next set of the window on the ring when to the same room as your objective's target. Fix.

After you escape and continue your climb, you'll have a chance assist as well.

With the sniper dead, you can safely proceed back to the hallway from which you originally came. When you near the first window, look to the doorway and you'll see the door below.

Slide back into the shadows and let the lone guard walk into the room and down the stairs. Where he stops on the landing, sneak up behind him and execute him with a stealth kill.

When you step into Saint-Sulpice, a Templar Lieutenant brings the whole crafting forces set out. Don't yourself off and continue on to the next set of stairs going down.

Two enemies talk at the bottom of the staircase. Wait for them to break apart before you attack the first guard. Zoom in on him for an easy shot near the top of his torso.

Descend the stairs and pass the enemy you just killed. Follow the path after the second guard and after he kicks off from the first guard. It leads you to the far trees, and the second enemy stands on a new post, looking into the distance.

Sit enemy guard stands looking along in the street outside the building. Use the cover to your left and follow you take you down to the left when with a line of fire guard from the doorway. As you run around, aim at him on the street with a headshot kill.

Assassin's Creed Unity Walkthrough

6.3 Waypoints & 14

Start here.



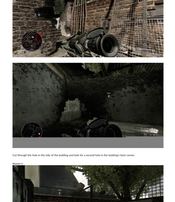
Follow the waypoint to the stone pool and drop down into the culvert that runs along the street. Crouch and follow the culvert downstream until it becomes flooded. Stand up and walk through the waters until you reach the dry ramp leading up to the building's corner.



Follow the waypoint here.

Climb over the windowsill to the street and up the block into the culvert that runs along the street. Crouch and follow the culvert downstream until it becomes flooded. Stand up and walk through the waters until you reach the dry ramp leading up to the building's corner.





At the building corner, drop prone and watch for [Assassinate] up on the billboard in the distance. At single gunshot patrols the billboard's mouth. When he swaps at the corner to the right, zoom in for a headshot and end the stages.



Take the steps under the billboard and sneak around the courtyard in front of the Bistro. There are far too many enemies for light through this courtyard; you must run stealth and go around. Stay in a crouch and slip through the concrete dividers and over to the left of the bistro's kitchen wall.





Crawl through the hole in the side of the building and look for a second hole in the building's back corner.





Continue to stay hidden and enter the side yard beside the Bistro. Climb the back wall and go prone as soon as you clamber up. Wiggle along the perimeter until you can see the many guards milling about the heavily patrolled courtyard.



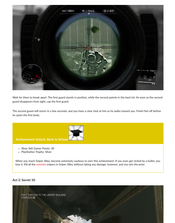


You have a three-man crowd perfectly through the next series of guards. Wait until the outside man disappears around the courtyard and then crawl down the ramp and through the breach toward the front door. Pass behind the two guards looking out into the courtyard.



Stay under the second breach. The area may seem clear, but an one-and-a-quarter stays true from the vehicle's passenger side.

If you continue crawling for self-gain you however, if you wait a few seconds, the guard will turn around and walk out into the courtyard, leaving the way free once again for you to crawl under the front door.





Pass forward, leaving no one in the ground as you can to avoid enemy attention. Crawl under the twisted girders and behind another pair of guards milling in the courtyard.

AC Tactics: Stealth

If you continue crawling for self-gain you however, if you wait a few seconds, the guard will turn around and walk out into the courtyard, leaving the way free once again for you to crawl under the front door.

Beware of a guard on patrol who checks the path you're crawling along. He will search the spot in front of the stairs, so stop and tap ARI to wait or you spot the ahead.

Hug the brick wall behind the second guard spot and you'll see a metal staircase at the corner of the courtyard. A single guard stands with his back to you, but as you approach he will walk farther out on the landing.

The guard likes to move around, and he can spot you easily once you climb the stairs. You either have to be super stealthy to sneak up behind him or quickly block him from the top of the stairs before he sees the alarm.

The final two guards patrol the rubble in front of the Bistro entrance. They are chatting with each other as you approach. Drop prone and again as it does.

Wait for them to break apart. The first guard heads to patrolling, while the second points in the bistro's. As soon as the second guard's back is turned, run for the open door.

The second guard will turn around as he's seconds, and you have a clear shot at him as he walks toward you. Finish him off before he spots the first body.

Achievement Unlock: Rock & Roll

- Xbox 360 Game Points: 30
- PlayStation Trophy: Bronze

When you reach Troupe Olley, two extra community cutthere to earn this achievement. If you even get missed by a locked, you have to kill all the enemies in sight in Corpse Olley without letting any Grenade Overseer and no one else alive.

Act 2: Scene 10

The second wave for the mission for an a boardwalk in the entrance right to the Bistro. However, it's not as easy as walking over and picking it up off the shelf.

Unless you want to get shot in the back, you must first eliminate the first two snipers in the building across the street.

The third sniper can't be seen from the position, but the first two can, so snipe them before moving up into the next.

Call of Duty: Modern Warfare 2







Вы будете стрелять из снайперской винтовки. Ваша задача — уничтожить всех врагов, которые появятся на экране. Старайтесь стрелять в голову, чтобы сэкономить патроны.









Mission 7: Knife in the Dark

7.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Back in present day, Diaz convinces the “Powers That Be” to let you out of your holding cell after the debacle that happened in Act 1.

Merinov has surfaced again with the bio-agent, and this time he’s looking to sell it to Abdel Ahmed Hassan, a doomsday maniac with a family fortune and a love for violence.

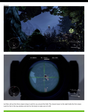
The exchange is set to go down in Nepal, and Diaz has recruited you to accompany him for an intercept mission and one last shot at Merinov.

If you would like to earn the “Say Hello To My Little Friend” achievement, trade some of your stealth kills for sidearm kills; notch 30 dead enemies with your pistol and you collect the achievement.

Objectives

- Follow Diaz.
- Eliminate all enemies in the village.
- Follow Diaz.
- Get through the village undetected.
- Rendezvous with Diaz.
- Follow Diaz.
- Eavesdrop on the enemy conversation.
- Reach the communications post.

Video is restricted



Chapter 11 - Chapter 11 - Chapter 11 -



Mission 8: Burning Bridges

8.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

To reach Merinov and the bio-agent, you and Diaz must navigate a twisting cavern system entrenched with enemies. Right from the get-go, things go wrong when a cave-in causes you to lose your sniper rifle.

Your first objective is to recover your weapon, and from there it only gets harder. If you succeed in recovering your weapon without anyone detecting you, the “Karma Chameleon” achievement is all yours.

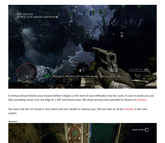
- Objectives
- Retrieve your weapon undetected.
- Eliminate the searchlight and its crew.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate the enemies.
- Rendezvous with Diaz.
- Plant the C4.
- Follow Diaz.
- Detonate the C4.
- Escape the caves.

Assassin's Burning Embers

6.2 Waypoints 1-7

Video is restricted

Waypoint 1



Waypoint 2



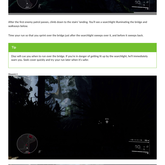
A mixup alerts Fortino your newest trainee it leaps at the start of your milestone into the streets. A case of stealth also will. Stop spreading, nearly over the edge of a cliff, and thrown your rifle down passing rocks patrolled by dozens of assassins.

You have only the 1% of stealth is over plated and your stealth to achieve your rifle and take out of the assassins to the cave towers.

Waypoint 3



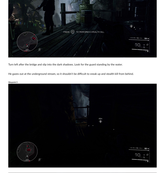
Waypoint 4

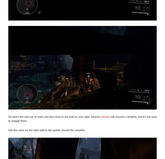


Jump then and take the first wooden staircase. Dive onto key cove you and grow you archer you from his better vantage point.

Listen to him carefully as you sneak through the caves. When Ezio says stay and let the first enemy patrol pass, wait in the shadows and don't engage.

Waypoint 5



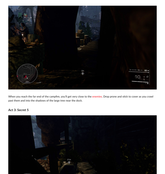


After the first enemy patrol passes, climb down to the stairs' landing. You'll see a wood blight illuminating the bridge and walkway below.

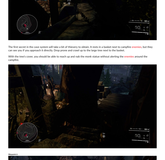
Time your run so that you sprint over the bridge just after the sword blight overseas room 3, and before 5 sweeps back.

Tip

Ezio will use any tools he can over the bridge. If you're in danger of getting lit up by the sword light, he'll immediately seem you. Seek cover quickly and try cover but later when it's safer.



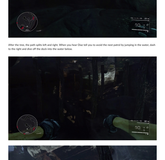
Waypoint 6

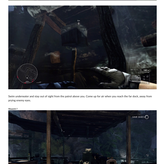


Tool left after the bridge and slip into the dark shadows. Look for the guard standing by the tower.

Ezio goes out of the underground temple, so it shouldn't be difficult to sneak up and stealth kill him behind.

Waypoint 7





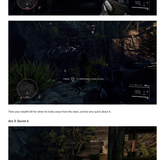
Go down the next set of stairs and keep close to the wall as you right. Several enemies talk around it unaffair, and it's not wise to engage them.

Use the cover on the right wall to slip quietly around the corpsfire.



When you reach the far end of the campfire, you'll get very close to the enemies. Drop prone and stick to cover as you crawl past them and into the shadows of the large tree near the ferris.

Act 3: Secret 1



The first secret in the cave systems will take a bit of bravery to obtain. It starts in a hooded room to campfire Cordova, but they are very close to the entrance. Sneak up behind them and assassinate them before they can react.

With the room clear, you should be able to reach up and grab the ornate statue without alerting the enemies around the campfire.



Waypoint 8



After the chest, the path splits left and right. Where you have Ezio that you to assist the next patrol by jumping in the water, and to the right and drop off the dock into the water below.

Swim underneath each ship and off slightly from the patrol above you. Come up for air when you reach the far dock, away from every enemy eyes.

Waypoint 9

Head up the stairs at the dock. However, be careful as you reach the stairwell. A lone guard stands watch, and he looks near his shoulder often and directs at the stairs.

There was stealth kill to allow his body away from the stairs, and the very quick about it.

Act 3: Secret 4

The second secret is in always it is protected by an enemy. When Ezio suggests you take the upper path, you'll spot a lone guard walking out on guard and then walking back into a side tunnel.

If you want the secret, instead of assassinating the enemy, bypass up behind him to his tunnel and perform a stealth kill. The corpse won't be seen from the other guards.



Bioshock 2 Achievements



Bioshock 2 Achievements



Bioshock 2 Achievements



Bioshock 2 Achievements

Bioshock 2 Achievements



Bioshock 2 Achievements



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Bioshock 2 Achievements



Bioshock 2 Achievements



Mission 9: Bad Karma

9.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

As you close on Merinov, you and Diaz will offer a little tactical support for the main task force that is set to move on the bio-agent. Infiltrate the temple grounds and eliminate enemy teams to reach the overwatch above Merinov's and Hassan's meeting place.

Throughout the mission, if you can hit with 100 percent accuracy, you'll earn the difficult "Nerves of Steel" achievement.

Objectives

- Follow Diaz and eliminate called-out targets.
- Reach the overwatch.
- Eliminate the enemies in the temple.
- Follow Diaz.
- Eliminate the enemies in the square.
- Follow Diaz and eliminate called-out targets.
- Reach overwatch.
- Kill Merinov.

Video is restricted

Video is restricted







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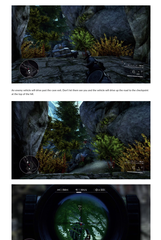






Metroid: Samus Returns
9 Wrayzeeth-8-11





Head through the cave with Max. When you enter the arch, Max takes point and stealth kills the guard near the road. As he drags the body over into the trenches, drop prone and miss Melee.



In scenes vehicle will drive past this cave exit. Don't let them see you and the vehicle will drive up the road to the checkpoint at the top of the hill.





One guard patrols the road in front of this cave. From your prone position inside the cave, zoom in on him. Once you have a confirmed sight through the scope, plant him with a single melee.



Walk up the path behind the flag, but don't let the enemy on your left see him when checkpoint at the top of the hill. Take out the guard with a prone stealth kill and continue up the path.





A new area full of sight-line restricted guards in the vehicle search light and all sorts. Stealth inches up along the ledge until you can see the soldiers and the Flash soldier core is.



Perfectly spot for the Flash soldier to stealth behind the vehicle. He passes by a second time and stealthed the vehicle and the soldier guard. Don't worry about the flash for the moment.

Hide your scope up for the encountering machine gunner and lift the cable cars to the top.

Act 5 Scene 12



To get into the next area for this scenario, you'll to have to destroy the machine gunner in the vehicle and his partner. After you've defeated your enemies, head to the far back to the left of the road where you spotted your map.

To reach the secret, you must go prone and crawl under the bolt. Pop up for cover to the left and hit the map.



Some other Chiss and enemy this remaining machine stopped this environment.

The B Power you're there whose case inside the base of the tanker. Throw up the ladder to reach the unmounted it.

Just like on the assessment, and enemies the roadway area to the north. Be to stealth with supporting the smooth open area. Maximum helicopter arrives and then closer to the top agent.

Melissa calls the shuttle, and leaves the stealth with cleanup. Assassin, shuttle controls crosses the room. Shadow a dead line to make them and then the weapon. Use it with partners and Melissa.

Unfortunately, Maddox seizes the cockpit a blast of acid-vision rifle and saves the severe.

Maximum new launch an immediate counterattack to disrupt your assault. A mode shatters the commando and throws you.

While you regain your control, Melissa can maintain your cover, all in the melee open with the the agent. Then have no interference of landing right away. Enough. They saves you!

Aspect Pilots

1. Weapon: Asymmetrically AR repairs
2. Weapon: Asymmetrically Lightning Gun
3. Weapon Mode: No

No lower one Rifle links to AR Melissa and shoots the chopper, so make sure not shot down. Gravity pulls the bullet down next to the chopper. Use the Melissa's Lightning Gun to shoot the chopper.

Head to Melissa through the various gaps and make your next move.

The chopper will fall out but quickly relocate your shot as the helicopters swarm and take a deep breath to slow down the fire from the chopper and the chopper's underbelly.

Use two bombs, take out Melissa piloting the chopper, and the Melissa's shield and AR turn before the rifle aim. If you have a long, Melissa dies and the chopper spins out of control.

Max, Maddox manages to see the chopper from complete disaster. You'll have to hunt him and the two agent down to the final scenario.



Mission 10: No Loose Ends

10.1 Overview

Click here for interactive map

Mission Overview

Only Maddox and a few dozen enemies remain. It's time to finish your mission once and for all, and to do that, you must go up against your former friend and partner.

If you can out-duel Maddox and prove that you're the best sniper on the field, you can bring this nightmare to a close and recover the bio-agent.

You'll have one last chance to collect any achievements you may have missed before now, including "Nemesis" (kill Maddox), "Laugh This Off" (kill Maddox with your first bullet), and "In Search of Enlightenment" (collect all secrets in Act 3).

Objectives

- Follow Diaz.
- Eliminate enemies at the bridge.
- Follow Diaz.
- Blow up the fuel tank.
- Follow Diaz.
- Follow Maddox's trail.
- Assist Diaz.
- Follow Diaz.
- Blow up the fuel canisters.
- Follow Diaz.
- Eliminate the mortar teams.
- Eliminate the elite snipers.
- Eliminate Carl Maddox.

Video is restricted



Making a Stand (Mission 1)



Making a Stand (Mission 1)



Making a Stand (Mission 1)









Sniper Survival Kit

Sniper Survival Kit - Introduction

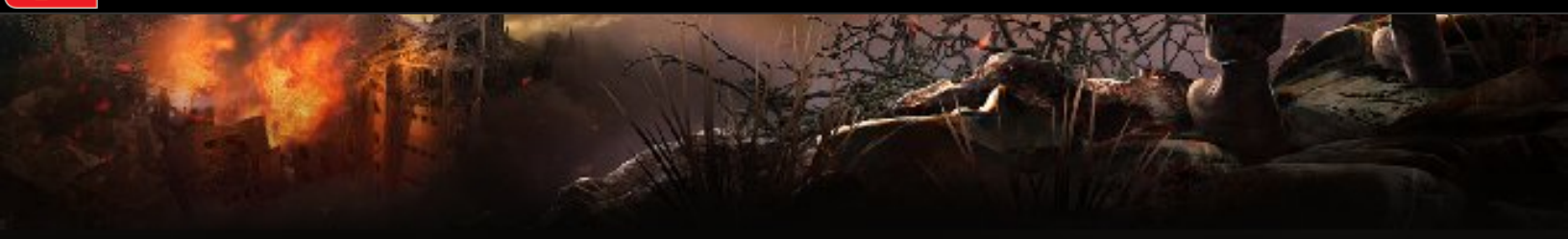
To be a ghost, one must drift unseen through the enemy, and one must slay the living like the ruthless Hand of Death. As Cole Anderson, an expert sniper deployed on U.S. military missions of the utmost priority, you certainly earn your code name "Sandman" well: You put to sleep all hostiles you encounter ... permanently.

To maximize your efficiency as a sniper, read through the following tips and tactics. Every bullet counts when you're deep in enemy territory.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Stalking

"Stalking a target is a slow affair. Do not feel rushed; your motion should be measured in inches and feet, not in miles. The sniper's tactical advantage comes from not being seen. This will often require crawling and very slow walking."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"



Sniper Survival Kit

Your Screen



1. Visibility Indicator: This shows if you might have been spotted by an enemy, from which direction, and how much time is left until you are definitely spotted.

2. Minimap: This shows your position, as well as the position of your allies and enemies.

3. Range Finder: Details how many meters to the target. Very useful if you're playing on Expert mode and need to calculate a shot without the Hit Indicator.

4. Wind Sensor: This shows the strength and direction of the wind. Very useful if you're playing on Expert mode and need to calculate a shot without the Hit Indicator.

5. Magnification: Weapon's zoom level for the current setting.

6. Position Icon: An icon that indicates your current stance, either standing, crouching, or lying down prone.

7. Heartbeat Monitor: 60 beats per minute is good. 120 is not.

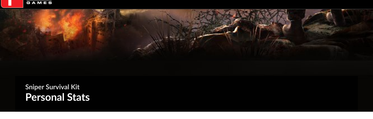
8. Air Supply: Displays how much air you have left. This becomes particularly useful when swimming underwater to determine how long you can stay submerged.

9. Ammunition Counter: Indicates how much ammunition is left for the weapon currently being used.

10. Health Bar: Three bars means full health. You slowly regenerate your first health bar, but need medkits to regenerate the second and third health bars.

11. Medkit: This shows how many healing kits you have left. You can carry a maximum of two, and each use restores you to full health.

12. Hit Indicator: The red dot visible when looking through a scope of a sniper rifle shows the hit spot of a bullet. Its position is based on the strength of the wind and the distance. On Expert difficulty level this element is not available.



Sniper Survival Kit

Personal Stats

The game keeps track of ten personal stats for you under the Extras tab on the main menu. At any time you can click to your stats to see total enemies killed, number of times you've tripped an alarm, overall accuracy, and more.

Total Enemies Killed



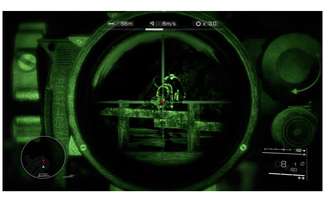
This is a running count of how many bad guys you've whacked. It doesn't matter how you've splattered them; if they're dead, they end up on this counter.

Total Headshots



Headshots are the surest way to one-shot kills. To see how many craniums you've exploded, check this stat frequently.

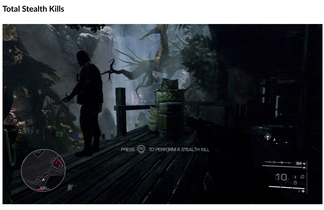
Total Double Headshots



You'll have many opportunities for the double-kill shot during your missions; the double headshot is the really hard version. Line up your shot as you would to blast two enemy torsos with a single bullet, only slide your scope up and aim for the head.

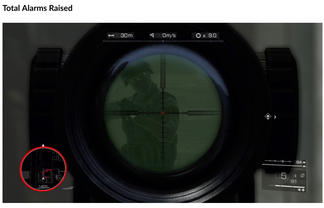
You don't have much room for error, so precision is the key.

Total Stealth Kills



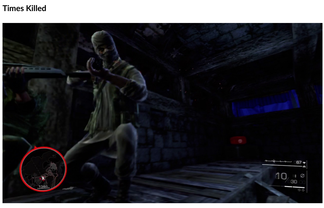
When you want to keep things silent, pull out your knife and go for the stealth kill. You can only perform this move in close quarters, and run the risk of being heard as you approach, but there are times when a gunshot is too risky.

Total Alarms Raised



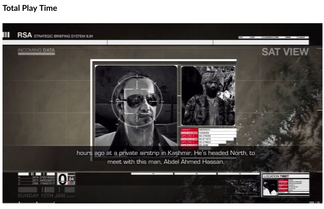
When you botch a shot or get spotted, the enemy raises the alarm. Each time that unfortunate event occurs, you get a tally in this field.

Times Killed



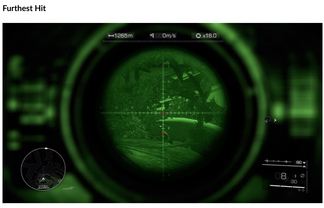
Hopefully this number equals zero. However, if you do die, you can always restart at the previous checkpoint. The only penalty is this counter goes up.

Total Play Time



Here's a running total of your gameplay time. Don't be surprised if you get absorbed in this game and find the total higher than you thought!

Furthest Hit



As you might guess, this stat tracks your longest kill in meters. You might even pull off some in the four digits!

Furthest Headshot

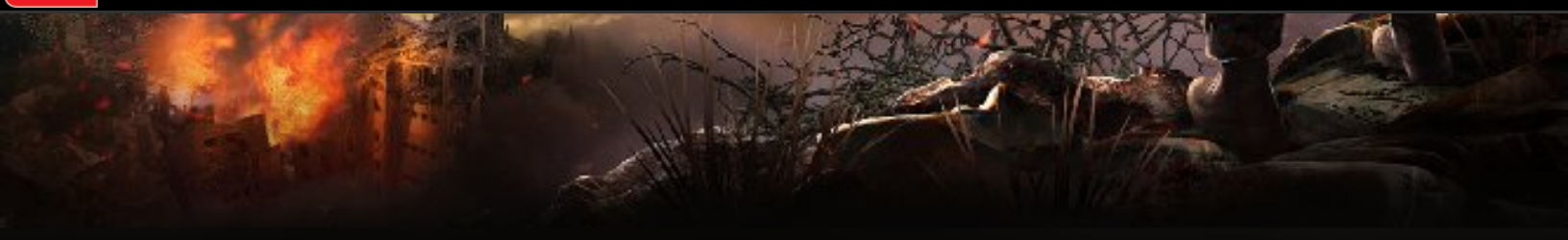


Same as your longest shot above, except it only counts if you nail the enemy in the head.

Overall Accuracy



This percentage is simply number of kills divided by number of shots. It will ebb and flow depending on the mission, but, by the end of the game, you should have a fairly strong indication of whether you have what it takes to be an expert sniper.



Sniper Survival Kit

Mission Planning



You can't head out to the battlefield before you know where you're going. You might be anxious to check off your objectives, but you need to listen to your briefing and pay attention before doing anything else.

General Wheeler and company will always give you an overview of events, and in addition to emphasizing your key mission objectives, the briefing may give you clues to the dangers ahead.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Dead-Space

"'Dead-space' is the name given to regions in your sector of observation that you cannot see. Examples include trenches, the areas behind berms, and dry riverbeds. A terrain analysis will give you an idea of where such regions will be and allow you to begin thinking about how to compensate for such regions in your scanning plan. Perhaps you will monitor the exits to such regions."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"



Once you arrive on-site, think about the terrain you're about to traverse and your primary mission objectives. Are you starting in the water or under the cover of trees? Do you have a time limit to reach your destination, or can you take your time to pick off targets?

What is your first mission objective and how can you best get into position to accomplish it? Factor in as many variables as you can before leaving a safe spot and hunting down the enemy.



Sniper Survival Kit

Minimap



Study the minimap to get a feel for the nearby terrain and potential obstacles in your way. Though it may be difficult to decipher 3-D terrain on the minimap, it's good for identifying covers spots like buildings, walls, and other structures.

Most important, scouted enemies appear on the minimap as red V's after you spot them, and once an enemy is on the minimap, you can track his movements and determine the potential threat to your next action.

Tip

Avoid open areas like roads and fields, and bounce from hills and trees to stay in cover and spy the enemies in time to take advantage of the situation.

Recon



As you can imagine, it's better to know what's ahead of you so that you can plan accordingly. Always scout around an area before you charge in.

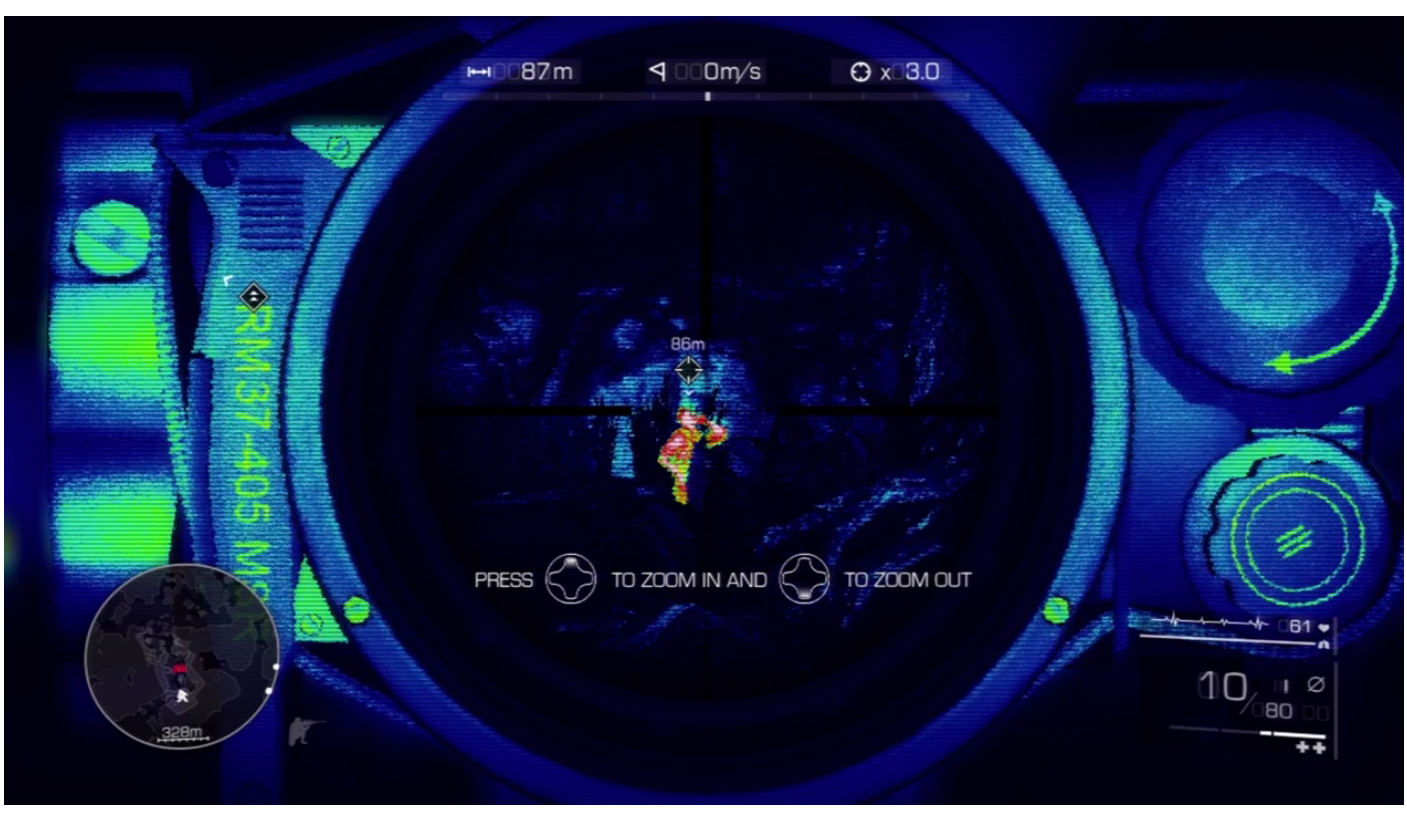
You may spot a hidden enemy up on a hill that you wouldn't have noticed otherwise, or recognize a trap before it wipes out your whole mission. Also, you need to know what to expect so that you can adopt the best plan of attack, especially when you must attack in a series of rapid-fire maneuvers.

Tip

Binoculars mark enemies by placing a tag icon over their heads. These can be seen through environmental objects making it easy to track a tagged enemy's movement.

To tag an enemy, position him in the center of the binoculars. Playing on Expert difficulty level, however, makes it impossible to tag enemies.

Thermal Vision



During daytime missions, your eyes generally do the job. Still, there are times when enemies are difficult to pick up, whether it's because of the haze peering into the distance or the camouflage from surrounding vegetation.

In times like these, flip on the thermal vision and look for heat signatures instead. Enemy heat patterns will show up in all but the thickest of vegetation and the mix of colors is sometimes easier to spot at a distance.

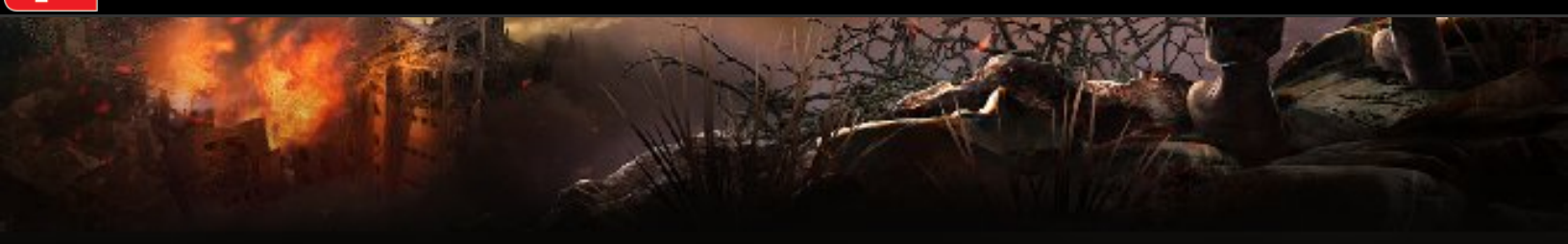
When you have time, it's always a good idea to toggle between normal vision and thermal vision anyway to get multiple views of the land and to catch any nasty surprises that may be waiting for you.

Night Vision



Don't run around with your normal peepers. On nighttime missions especially, you need the use of your special vision. Night vision can brighten the darkness to like-daylight conditions, and you can certainly notice movement better with the brighter whites against the green.

In night vision mode, however, watch out for bright lights and explosions. The flash of a muzzle or a sudden explosion can temporarily blind you, and that's all the time the enemy needs to drop you permanently.



Sniper Survival Kit

Movement



You can use any of three stances during your mission: standing, crouching, or lying on the ground (prone). Standing is only good for peeking over obstacles if you need to survey an area, and even then, you should only pop up for a second so that you don't get spotted.

Crouching will be your main stance; it's your default position for moving slowly, but steadily, and being able to line up a standard shot at a moment's notice. Dropping prone affords you great cover—you're low to the ground, after all—and steadies your aim, especially for long-range shots, but it limits your movement to a crawl.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Tree Stacking

"Use 'tree stacking' for moving in a wooded area. The sniper employs this movement techniques by making sure that there is always a tree between the sniper and the target. This ensures that the sniper always knows where the target is and the target has great difficulty in spotting the sniper. If the sniper is not stalking in a wooded area, he can still use the principles behind tree stacking by keeping cars, rubble, buildings or high ground between the sniper and the target while he approaches the hide."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"



Enemy position dictates how you should move. Most of the time you don't have to move; you should stay still in cover and pick off all targets until the coast is clear. When you do need to move, make sure you know where all the surrounding enemies are located before you take off.

If you want to cross an open space like a field, for example, and there are no enemies in sight, stand up and sprint to the other side before others arrive. If you're in average terrain with lots of cover spots like rocks and trees, crouching tends to attract the least attention.

In heavily guarded areas where you have to stay put or where you have to move only a short distance, crawling in the prone position may be the best option.

Caution

When you get tired after running, aiming becomes harder. Your scope moves more and you can't hold your breath until you rest and your pulse calms down.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Hand-Railing

"If your route takes you parallel to a road or trail, consider 'hand-railing' the road or trail. Hand-rail a road by maintaining a fixed offset from the road and traveling through a region near the road with good concealment. For example, if there is a road that passes through a wooded area, stay in the forest but keep the road in sight so that you can use it as a continuous landmark and monitor its traffic. But take care to remain concealed from view by those who would use the road."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"



Sniper Survival Kit

Using Cover



Cover is your friend. Unless an enemy is actively shooting at you or moving directly toward you, cover keeps you from notice, and if you aren't detected, it leaves you free to pursue your tactics without enemy interference.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Hide Selection

"An ideal hide will offer cover, concealment, excellent fields of view and fire, an easily defensible position, multiple escape routes and an unremarkable appearance when seen from the outside.

In actuality, hides will rarely have all these qualities; some compromises will have to be made between the considerations. For example, the crest of a hill offers the best fields of view and fire, but it is also the most obvious spot to look for a sniper.

Moreover, the sniper would be "sky-lighted," having only the blue sky behind him showing the enemy a clear silhouette of the sniper. Compromise between these two considerations by moving down the hill from the crest, sacrificing some visibility but gaining concealment.

The same applies to the roofs of tall buildings—consider an upper floor, rather than the roof."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"



When you leave cover, you should always have the next cover spot in mind. If enemies patrol the area, try to wait until they are out of sight, have their backs turned, or are at the farthest point from you on their patrol route when you leave the safety of your cover position.

Firing from cover is a good idea if you can stay hidden and still pick off enemy targets. Drop prone if you can to steady your aim and stay concealed. Unfortunately, your shots will usually draw attention to your position, and you should be moving to your next cover spot before the enemy turns up the heat on you.

Caution

While under fire, you might get suppressed. This causes a blurry full-screen effect that makes it much harder to aim.



Remember, don't expose yourself to unnecessary fire. A frequent mistake by beginners is to charge into a new area to see what's there.

Granted, if you're willing to restart the mission over and over, you can learn the lay of the land that way, but it'll be painful. A safer course might be a plan like this: While entering an area, rounding corners and descending hills, you always want your gun facing the new area. By hugging building walls and trees with your back, you gain cover and maintain position on your eventual enemies.

Tip

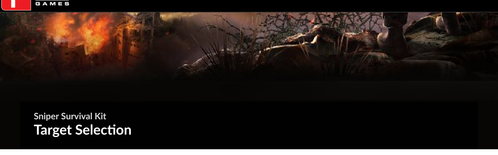
Wind is set for each mission. Sometimes, however, it might be smart to look for a different sniping spot that puts the wind behind you and minimizes its effect on the bullet.

Visibility Indicator



This indicator shows the enemy's field of vision in the area and the likelihood that you will be spotted in your current position. If an enemy looks in your direction and you're not hidden, the indicator begins to tick and the indicator's red ring will begin to expand. If the ring expands into a full circle, the enemy has spotted you, the alert goes up, and the enemy will fire upon you if he has a shot.

The arrow on the ring marks the enemy's direction, so check the arrow for the enemy position and react accordingly. Unless you need to move quickly out of an enemy swarm, you generally want to drop prone or seek immediate cover as soon as you hear or see the Visibility Indicator activate. Continue to slide into cover and put an obstacle between you and the enemy to avoid detection.



Sniper Survival Kit

Target Selection



After you locate the optimal sniping spot, it's time to pull out your rifle. Choose the best stance for the job—prone or crouch—and scope your target. For a standard shot, zoom in as close as you can and line up a headshot.

If you aim for the head and your bullet drops because of gravity over distance, your bullet will still strike the enemy's neck or torso for lethal damage. On Expert mode, you do not have the benefit of the Hit Indicator, so always line up a headshot so that when the bullet drops, it still ends in a kill.

Most of the time when you kill the last enemy in a group/encounter, you trigger the "bullet cam."



For quicker shots, when enemies are firing on you or approaching your position, you won't have time to zoom in on the target. Don't waste time, and take multiple shots at the lowest magnification to hit the target before he can return fire. If it's a particularly difficult shot, take a deep breath to slow down time and give yourself steadier aim.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Prioritizing Targets

"While observing your sector, you should be noting what assets the enemy has at its disposal. These will factor into the order in which you choose to engage targets. Enemy snipers present the greatest danger to you and should be top priority amongst your list of targets. Also machine gun and mortar crews, dog teams and officers are very dangerous to the sniper. Eliminating drivers, vehicle commanders, and radio operators can greatly disrupt the enemy's ability to coordinate maneuvers. Consider your mission and the danger to you when prioritizing your targets."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"



If you're with a spotter, listen for the targets and shoot them in called-out order. If not, always pick off isolated targets that won't raise the alarm when they drop and where their dead bodies won't be found by other enemy patrols. Failing that, snipe targets from behind and look to take down targets when other enemies' backs are turned so they don't notice the attack.



The most difficult shots can be downing enemies in motion. To line up a moving target, place your reticle ahead of the target so that it moves into your sights. How far ahead? That depends on how fast the target is moving; you need to leave a bigger gap if the target is traveling faster.

As you're about to take the shot, hold your breath to slow down time so the target slowly moves into your kill zone and you can finish him off.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Moving Targets

"There are at least two schools of thought when it comes to shooting at moving targets: 'tracking' and 'trapping.' In 'tracking,' you move the rifle to track the motion of the target. In 'trapping,' you keep the rifle motionless, pointed at where you predict the target will be when the bullet arrives. The former is better suited to closer targets, the latter to more distant targets."

—Special excerpt from the "Sniper Tactics and History Book"

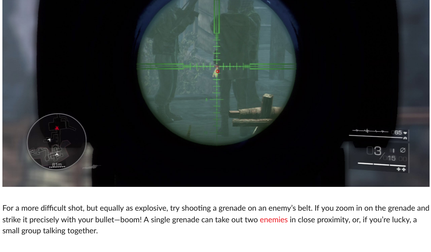


Remember that you aren't always limited to using bullets to waylay the enemy, especially if you want to kill multiple tangos in a split second. There are a few tricks an expert sniper can use to catch the enemy off guard.

The most common is shooting a vehicle's gas tank. If enemies are standing nearby when this goes off, they're obliterated. Even if they aren't, the explosion will draw the attention of nearby enemies and can prove an effective distraction as you slip away from the chaos.

Tip

Lighter sniper rifles won't kill an enemy after hitting the limbs, while heavy rifles will be lethal with one shot no matter where you hit. Aiming for the head or torso is always the perfect way to achieve a one-shot kill no matter which rifle is used.



For a more difficult shot, but equally as explosive, try shooting a grenade on an enemy's belt. If you zoom in on the grenade and strike it precisely with your bullet—boom! A single grenade can take out two enemies in close proximity, or, if you're lucky, a small group talking together.



Sniper Survival Kit

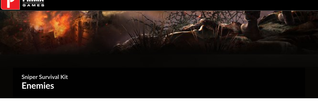
Reloading



There's no more helpless feeling than to have an empty rifle when the crucial moment comes to gun down the enemy. Whenever you have a moment of peace, make sure you reload and have a full clip before each skirmish.

During most missions, you won't have to worry about using up an entire clip. However, if you like taking random potshots and go through ammunition quickly, glancing at your Ammunition Counter will let you know when you're getting low.

When you have under ten bullets, seek out extra ammo immediately, which can usually be found in and around enemy command posts and supply stations.



Sniper Survival Kit

Enemies

Whether in the Philippines (Act 1), Sarajevo (Act 2), or Tibet (Act 3), there are two basic enemy types: those with assault rifles and those with sniper rifles. Both are dangerous; combat the two different weapon types on your terms if at all possible.

Assault Rifles



The vast majority of enemies you face will be armed with assault rifles. Deadly at short or medium range, these enemies will seek cover if they know you're in the area but can't see you, or they will charge at you if they know your position and will outgun you quickly with a slew of bullets.

However, you have a significant range advantage with your sniper rifle. For best results, stay at long range or very long range and pick them off one by one without raising the alarm.

Sniper Rifles



Your counterpart in the field, enemy snipers have the same range as you and can be just as lethal given a shot. So don't give them a shot. Make sure you sneak up on enemy snipers and spot them first.

If you have the element of surprise, you can line up your own shot first and take them out without a problem. If that's not an option in a larger skirmish, prioritize snipers first; you have more time to take out enemies with assault rifles than snipers who can kill you from afar.

Tip

As the Serbians are fighting a full-blown battle in the city they are a bit more heavily armored than the mercenaries in the Philippines: sometimes a headshot might only knock off the enemies' helmet and not kill him, but will alarm him instantly.

Enemy Behavior



Enemies start out unaware of you. In this Basic mode, enemies perform routine tasks, such as patrolling, standing at a post, and talking with other guards. If you maintain stealth and pick off your target wisely, enemies will remain in this basic state.



If something catches an enemy's attention, he moves into an Intrigued mode. While Intrigued, the enemy interrupts his basic task, draws his weapon, and turns to the source of the noise that originally caught his attention.

After a few moments, the enemy moves toward the source of the noise.



The enemy goes into Searching mode if he knows that you are in the vicinity, but can't see you. While searching for you, the enemy draws his weapon and alerts all nearby enemies, who also go into Searching mode.



If an enemy was attacked but not killed, and he doesn't see you, he will go into Threatened mode. In Threatened mode, the enemy runs to the closest cover spot and remains there, trying to spot you.



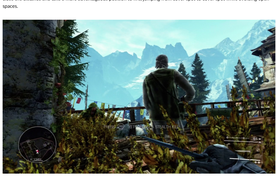
Once an enemy identifies your position, he will go into the next mode: Fight from Cover. The enemy will attempt to hide in cover and shoot at you, reloading after his clip is spent.



If you close on a hiding enemy, he moves into Threat Close mode. The enemy will continue to shoot at you, but will dash for better cover when the opportunity arises. This mode may also be used if you try to sneak up on an enemy but are detected.

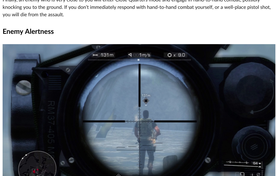


The enemy might also try to flank you (Closing the Distance/Flanking mode). If he is aware of your position, an enemy might close the distance and take a more advantageous position to fire, jumping from cover spot to cover spot while avoiding open spaces.



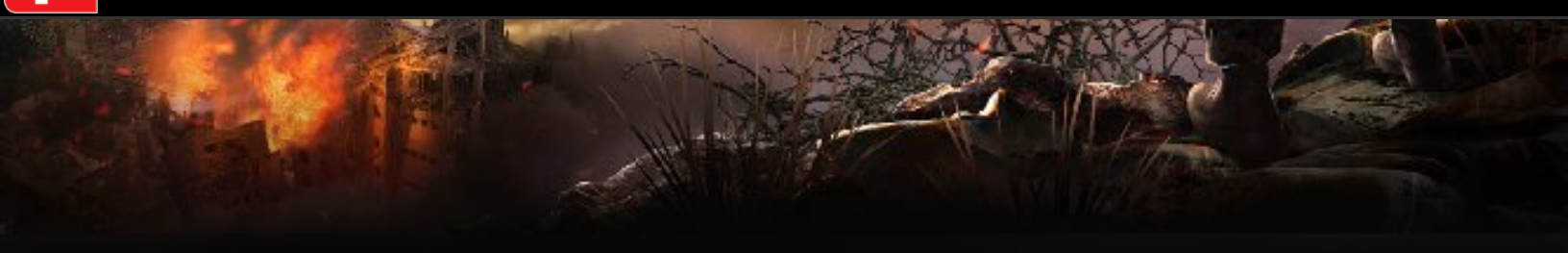
Finally, an enemy who is very close to you will enter Close Quarters mode and engage in hand-to-hand combat, possibly knocking you to the ground. If you don't immediately respond with hand-to-hand combat yourself, or a well-place pistol shot, you will die from the assault.

Enemy Alertness



Various factors influence an enemy's state of alertness. Keep the following factors in mind during the tense moments of your mission:

- **Distance:** At very long distances, an enemy needs more time to detect you in their field of vision. If you are nearby, though, you will be detected quickly.
- **Position:** A prone player is harder to detect; standing is very easy to spot.
- **Previous State of Alertness:** If the enemy was alerted previously, the next contact will result in much quicker reaction. Also, alerted enemies notify other enemies around them.
- **Speed:** The quicker you move, the more noise you make and the greater the chance of attracting the attention of nearby enemies.
- **Time of Day:** At night enemies' senses are limited, and it's easier for you to avoid detection.
- **Night Vision:** Some enemies, like snipers, may be equipped with Night Vision Goggles. These enemies have no restrictions on their nighttime field of vision.
- **Dead Bodies:** If an enemy spots a dead body, he immediately goes into alert mode.



Sniper Survival Kit

Attack Distances

The distance of your attack also affects how enemies react. You should always check your Range Finder before each shot to better judge your shot and anticipate how enemies will behave after you take the shot.

Short Range (Less than 40 meters)



- You might enter this range while sneaking through enemies or attempting a stealth kill.
- Stealth kills and headshots do not alert nearby enemies, unless they see the body.
- Even a silenced weapon causes some noise. If an enemy is closer than 10 meters from a silenced shot, the enemy goes into Intrigued mode.
- If you use a sniper rifle closer than 10 meters, nearby enemies go into Threatened mode.
- The enemy engages you if he spots you. At closer than 3 meters, the enemy goes into Close Quarters mode. If the enemy is between 3 and 12 meters, he goes into Threat Close mode. An enemy is very deadly at this range. Farther than 12 meters sends the enemy to Fight from Cover.

Medium Range (40–70 meters)



- You can successfully engage enemies with your sniper rifle. Hitting a target with your pistol will be challenging.
- If the enemy detects you, he goes to Threatened mode. Certain enemies may try to flank you.
- If there's a stationary machine gun in the vicinity, an enemy may decide to man it. An enemy machine gunner can fire greater distances and pin you down.

Long Range (70–120 meters)



- You can successfully engage enemies with your sniper rifle. Pistols are useless at this distance.
- If the enemy detects you, he goes to Threatened mode. Certain enemies may try to flank you.
- If there's a stationary machine gun in the vicinity, an enemy may decide to man it. Due to bullet scatter, these machine gunners are less deadly but still constitute a serious threat.
- Your main concern should be enemy snipers at this distance. They are as lethal as you.

Very Long Range (over 120 meters)



- You can successfully engage enemies with your sniper rifle. Pistols are useless at this distance.
- If the enemy detects you, he goes to Threatened mode. Certain enemies may try to flank you.
- Enemies take longer to locate you.
- In certain locations, enemies may arrive in vehicles.
- Your main concern should be enemy snipers at this distance. They are as lethal as you.



Sniper Survival Kit

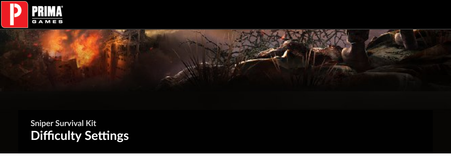
Exit Strategies



When you assault a region full of enemies, it's prudent to plan an escape route, or alternate cover spot, before the attack. At the very least, know where your immediate foes are positioned at all times so that you can evade effectively.

If enemies are on your heels, forget about your sniper rifle and switch to your backup pistol.

The pistol is better at close range and can get off more rounds than your rifle in a short time period.



Sniper Survival Kit

Difficulty Settings



Going on task force missions is hard work. If you choose Medium difficulty, expect to test your sniper skills. If Medium is a bit too difficult, switch to Casual difficulty to help you get through. For a real challenge, try Expert mode.



On Casual and Medium difficulties, you have access to the ever-useful Hit Indicator. When you zoom in on a target, wait a few seconds and a small, red dot will appear on your reticle.

This dot represents where the bullet will strike when factoring in distance (gravity effects, which pull the bullet down) and wind (air currents, which push the bullet left or right).

Notice that the bullet's impact point is rarely directly in the center of your reticle. Waiting for the Hit Indicator gives you far greater precision; however, it does take longer to line up the shot and won't be effective when you have to make quick shots under duress.

Tip

You have access to more medkits and ammo in Casual and Medium modes.

Expert Mode



On Expert mode there is no Hit Indicator; you must calculate the effects that gravity and wind will have on bullet trajectory on your own. All the information you need is at the top of your scope when you zoom in with your sniper rifle.

At the top left is your distance in meters (marked with a double-sided arrow icon).

In the middle is your wind force (marked by a flag icon) and wind direction (marked by the bar beneath the numbers). The force is represented by meters per second, and the directional bar visually shows the wind blowing left or right; the longer the bar, the greater the force on the bullet.

At the top right is your magnification settings (marked by a small target icon).



You should always aim for a headshot in Expert mode. If gravity doesn't affect the bullet too much, you will still end up with a headshot. For a longer shot, gravity will drop the bullet, but if you've lined up a headshot, in most cases the bullet will still strike the torso for a kill, even with gravity drop.

To compensate for wind, make sure your reticle is centered on the target so that if the bullet drifts left or right it will still strike flesh.



Of course, each weapon has different ranges and calibrations. When you first use a new weapon, experiment with it to get the right feel. On your first isolated target during a mission, zoom in on the enemy, calculate the offset from gravity and wind, and take the shot.

If you hit head, neck, or torso, then you're good. If you miss, recalibrate for each subsequent shot until you hit. Pay strict attention to how far off the bullet hits from the reticle's center; that's your baseline shot at that distance and wind.

Based on the distance and wind in future shots, you should be able to adjust your kill shots quickly.



On your first mission, for example, your starting sniper rifle zooms at 3x and 9x magnifications. A close- or medium-range shot at 70 meters or less with no wind will hit very near the center of your reticle.

At a long-range shot of 120 meters with minimal wind, the bullet will drop to just below the first reticle line on the scope. For a very long shot of 300 meters with minimal wind, the bullet will drop to approximately the third reticle line.

Even longer shots will drop farther down your reticle lines, so headshots turn into torso shots and torso shots will likely miss. Wind force of 1 or 2 meters won't stray the bullet too far; stay centered on the target and you'll hit without a problem.

Wind force of 3 to 5 meters will move the bullet out to approximately the first reticle line to the left or right on long-range shots or less. Any wind force higher than 5 meters will seriously push your bullet in the wind direction, so aim accordingly.

For more details on the various weapons and their calibrations, see the "Weapons" chapter.

How Difficulty Setting Affect the Game

Game Factor	Casual Setting	Medium Setting	Expert Setting
Medkit Placement	1 after each main encounter	Standard placement of medkits	1 medkit across each mission
Ammo Placement	Ample ammo across each mission	Standard placement of ammo	Very little or no ammo across each mission
Ballistic Factors	No ballistic factors (bullet hits directly in the middle of the crosshairs)	All ballistic factors present	All ballistic factors present
Hit Indicator	No need	Yes	No
Tagged Enemies	Only when the spotter/dispatch indicates enemies	Only when the spotter/dispatch indicates enemies	Only when you tag enemies through the binoculars
Indicator Icons (kill, shoot at, clear area)	Yes	Yes	No
Highlighted Objects (to shoot at or interact with)	Yes	Yes	No
Hold Breath (slo-mo while aiming)	Yes	Yes	No, but holding breath is possible to steady the scope
Navigation Waypoints	Standard placement	Standard placement	Fewer waypoints

Weapons

Weapons

Your sniper rifle is your best friend and best protection from an early grave. Not all weapons are created equal, however, so you'll want to experiment with the various tech until you're satisfied that you have the right fit.

Besides the standard sniper rifles that you begin with on each mission, there are some that can only be unlocked through gameplay. The MSR unlocks if you collect all the secrets in Act 1, the SVD Dragunov unlocks if you collect all the secrets in Act 2, and the M200 Intervention unlocks if you collect all the secrets in Act 3.

Earn 20 medals by finishing the game on Medium difficulty and you unlock the Barret XM500; earn 30 medals by finishing the game on Expert difficulty and you unlock the MOA. The MK14 EBR, DSR-50, VSS Vintorez, and the AWM can all be unlocked with DLC (downloadable content).

Pistols

P220



- Available: All missions
- Ammo: .45 ACP
- Base Damage: 130
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.17/2.5
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: None
- Mass (grams): 800

Small Rifles

M200 Intervention



- Available: After you collect all secrets in Act 3
- Ammo: .375 CheyTac
- Base Damage: 280
- Clip Size: 7
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.93/4.30
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x16
- Mass (kilograms): 14

M5R



- Available: After you collect all secrets in Act 1
- Ammo: .308 Winchester
- Base Damage: 280
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.67/5.43
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x16
- Mass (kilograms): 7.3

M24



- Available: Earn 30 medals
- Ammo: 7.62 x 51 mm NATO
- Base Damage: 280
- Clip Size: 5
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.41/6.26
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x16
- Mass (kilograms): 7.3

Medium Rifles

MK14 EBR



- Available: DLC
- Ammo: 7.62 x 51 mm NATO
- Base Damage: 180
- Clip Size: 20
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.90/3.83
- Fire Mode: Semi-automatic
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 5.1

SVD Dragunov



- Available: After you collect all secrets in Act 2
- Ammo: 7.62 x 54 mm R
- Base Damage: 180
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.90/3.83
- Fire Mode: Semi-automatic
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 4.68

VSS Vintorez



- Available: DLC
- Ammo: 9x39 mm SP-5
- Base Damage: 180
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.27/3.00
- Fire Mode: Semi-automatic
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 2.6

Heavy Rifles

Barret XM500



- Available: Earn 20 medals
- Ammo: .50 BMG
- Base Damage: 400
- Clip Size: 10
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 1.90/1.90
- Fire Mode: Semi-automatic
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 12

AW50



- Available: DLC
- Ammo: .50 BMG
- Base Damage: 400
- Clip Size: 5
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 3.00/4.00
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 12

DSR-50



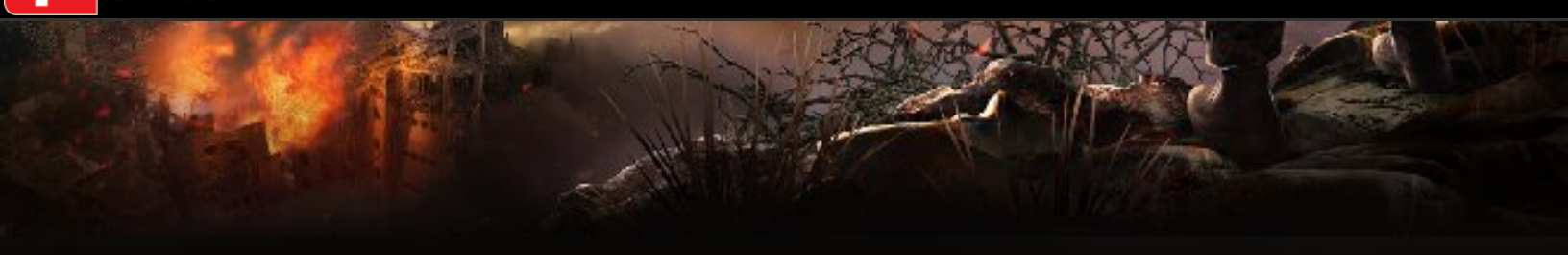
- Available: DLC
- Ammo: .50 BMG
- Base Damage: 400
- Clip Size: 5
- Reload Time (in seconds for one bullet/full clip): 2.67/4.00
- Fire Mode: Single
- Zoom Stages: x4/x12
- Mass (kilograms): 10.5

Melee

Knife



- Available: All Missions
- Ammo: Not applicable
- Base Damage: Instant kill



Mutliplayer

Multiplayer - Introduction

In single-player, you usually squared off against a single sniper—at most, three. Want to try your hand at double that?



In multiplayer, it's time to match wits, and trigger fingers, against the finest human competition you can gather together in an expansive resort or the ruined streets of Sarajevo. Team Deathmatch mode gives you everything you love in multiplayer mayhem: teamwork, tactics, and the taste of blood.

Pick one of two mirrored maps and have fun with games ending either by time limit (up to one hour) or kill count.



Unlike other Team Deathmatch free-for-alls, multiplayer action at the resort or in downtown Sarajevo is about stealth and timely kills, not all-out, continuous violence. The team that works the best together will win the day, not the lone wolf who camps the best spot. As a team, you want to cover the entire resort and make the whole area a kill zone.

If one of your teammates, for example, camps in the mountain tower on the resort map, he can't see the river bunker, so another teammate has to get his eyes on that position. A spotter is a great idea, or, at the very least, teammates should be in constant communication and revealing enemy snipers as soon as they're noticed.

While one teammate pins down an enemy, another teammate can move to a dominant position and eliminate the enemy before his return fire kills any teammates on your side. The definition of teamwork equals communication, planning, and coordinated execution of your plan.



Learn your map like the back of your hand. Knowing where to find ammo when you've run out, where to snipe and where to hide are invaluable. This chapter will point out the primary sniper points to launch your assaults and defense operations, but you should experiment as much as possible.

A good sniping point that only you know about, or use often, can be the edge your team needs to win the battle.



Of course, no good sniper enters battle without a favorite rifle. You have five rifles to choose from: M200 Intervention, M24, SVD Dragunov, XM500, or the MSR. All are suitable weapons, and all often a minimum 4x zoom. Generally, you want the rifle that gives you the greater magnification for scoping out enemy tangos hiding inside bunkers or buildings.

The SVD Dragunov and XM500 offer only 12x zoom; though, they do give you 10-bullet clips and semi-automatic fire, it's usually better to opt for the 16x zoom available from the M200 Intervention, M24, and MSR. The M24, however, has only five bullets in its clip, while the MSR holds 10 bullets, which could prove the difference in a battle that's low on ammo.



Now, it's time to choose your arena: the spread-out resort or the compact Sarajevo streets. The resort gives you more room to operate, though it takes more teammates to cover the entire area effectively. Sarajevo is a more confined space, but the debris and many holes in the ruined buildings makes spotting snipers extremely difficult.

Both are thrilling maps to play on. Jump in, snipe a few enemies, and set off on your path toward mastering multiplayer.

Multiplayer

Multiplayer - Advanced Cover Tactics

Ok, so you've jumped in a match and have experienced the cold steel ringing in your head a few times and have now decided enough is enough. What do the pros do? What are the top of the leader boards know that you don't? What are the secrets and tactics they employ to pop your melon so consistently?

Well folks, you're about to find out, so please put the rifle down for a moment and put your thinking caps on.

Movement:

Chances are unless you're "King Kill Count" you're likely to die once or twice during a match. When you do, you have to consider that most, if not all, of your opponents are already in cover scanning the terrain for their next victim. Outside of the first 20 seconds of a game, you're movement not only makes you a target but will get you killed when running for cover.

Situational awareness is hugely important, don't get caught up in seeking your revenge as that will likely get you killed again. Learn to cover your low death icons as much as your high kill count and that means don't do anything drastic, be methodical. Everything about a sniper is methodical and calculated, patience is king.

The moment you spawn, get out of sight immediately. Now this doesn't mean jump in the first bush you find. It's not about finding cover, but finding the right cover. Move as fast as you can through open spaces and always try to put as much space as possible between you and the kill starved predator lining you up in their sites.

Move behind trees, walls, through the tunnel systems...you get the picture. A moving target is always harder to hit than someone enjoying the sunrise or Mr. Super Stealth who thinks the only form of movement is either crouched or prone.

Caution

Never make big movements crouched or crawling, ever. Moving in a crouched or prone position should only be used when entering cover or to shift position while in cover. The slower you move outside of cover, the more of a target you become. If you have to stop for any reason, do so behind objects that keep you out of sight and shield your entire body, like walls.

Tip

Remember, if someone spots you moving on the battlefield, they'll either attempt to take the shot or try to follow your movements into cover. In this scenario, if you're doing anything but moving as fast as possible, then you're a dead man. Running through trees, buildings, and tunnels will help you cover your tracks.

Doing this forces your opponent to either overexpose their location to other snipers while scanning for you or force them to give up the hunt and move on to the next target. Smart snipers will never value an easy kill over the risk of exposing their position to other players.

While hosting it is your favorite position, try to move erratically. When dropping targets on the run, you need to lead the target to compensate for the bullets travel time. This means you need to predict where the target is going to be a second ahead of when you pull the trigger. Knowing this, when moving in a straight line you're playing into your opponents hand nicely.

Always assume you've been spotted and that someone is actively trying to line you up in their scope. What this means is that every once in a while, when making big movements, you should sidestep to one side, forcing the player to recalculate their shot. Now this doesn't mean you should practice the sidestep battlefield as that will draw further attention to your location, throwing in a sidestep either direction every once in a while should do the trick.

Choosing Your Cover Wisely

So you've managed to make it into cover safely. Congratulations, but you're not out of the woods yet. Choosing cover depends entirely on your play style, try different types and see what works best for you. There are three types of cover on any given multiplayer map: Stealth, Barrier, and Stealth Barrier cover. Let's explore those three a bit closer.

Stealth Cover

Stealth cover is any location that hides your position from the enemy but provides limited protection from incoming fire. This type of cover is usually found in bushes, behind trees, in shadows, sitting next to complex objects, and so on. While its ability to mask a sniper's position is amazing for the first couple shots, once that kill cam appears overhead, you're cover is blown.

While this can be a very effective strategy, it's difficult to master. Always remember to stick and move. Gobble up a couple kills from this position then move. Rest assured the person you just killed knows where you are and I promise they're looking to repay the favor. Moving every a few feet to the right or left may be enough to throw off your opponent to your position.

However, this only lasts for so long and at some point you're going to need to move. You want to keep these secret spots secret and the longer you camp out, the more your victims will be sure to clear that spot in the future when scanning for targets. Once this has happened, returning to that location during a given match is a death sentence.

Try to line up similar spots in your general area to move to and alternate between them frequently. Keep them guessing. Always remember that even if you don't rain death on your enemies from this position, eventually your scope reflection will give you away. Become conscious of the time you spend in this type of cover. If you've been hanging out for a while move and come back to it again.

When selecting alternate cover positions in the same general area, try to line them up as close to each other as possible. You want to minimize your movement between locations to decrease the amount of time you spend hunting for your next victim. If your next position is just a few feet away, stay prone and move as quickly as possible. If it's a few yards away, just run and drop prone. If it's further than a few yards, try to stay behind objects when traveling and move quickly.

Barrier Cover

These are positions behind walls, peering through gaps in structures, or maneuvering around sandbags. If you know what you're doing and follow the appropriate steps, then you shouldn't need to move regardless of who knows you're there. The key to these locations is your ability to stay behind the solid barrier.

You're goal should always be to show as little of your body as possible and sit as far away from the barrier as you can while keeping a clear run on the battlefield. Keep in mind that if you can see the battlefield through your scope, then your opponent can see you as well, so the trick is scan and shoot.

The premise behind this tactic is to view only a small portion of the battlefield at your first zoom level. Scan the area for any enemy threats, zooming in when necessary. You'll want to look for anything out of the ordinary but the first order of business is to clear any possible cover locations. Once you're certain there are no looming threats, inch out further revealing a bit more of the battlefield, then repeat. Clear the new area, but before inching out further, clear the previous area to make sure no one has moved in behind you. Rinse and repeat.

Your first peek at the battlefield should only reveal this much.

The second should be slightly more than the previous look, clearing and scanning as you go.

Keep up this strategy until you have a little less than half of the battlefield exposed. What this means is that half of your body is hanging out for other players to plant some lead, so the closer you get to viewing the center of the map, the more exposed you become. At this point you'll need to pick up the pace.

Scan the new area as fast as possible, hitting potential cover spots first, then quickly duck back behind cover. Once you've cleared one side of the map, it's time to move to the other side of the barrier and start again.

Your third look should reveal slightly less than half the battlefield. Remember, at this point you are greatly exposed. Scan and clear quickly then reduce your visible area or switch to the opposite side of the barrier as soon as possible.

Advanced Sniper Tactics: Scope Reflections

Keep an eye out for scope reflections, as this should be your number one target. The scope reflection appears when someone is scanning in your general area. If it's simply a flash, then your position likely hasn't been compromised, giving you slightly more time to eliminate the target. However, if the flash is persistent, take this as an indication that someone has located your position.

Quickly scan that location and eliminate any targets, the clock is ticking. If after a brief second you can't locate the snipers position or it has taken more than one or two seconds to line up the shot, duck back into cover without moving the position of your crosshairs. This is done so that when you pop out, your shot should be aligned as close as possible to where it was before you took cover.

Doing this requires you to make two things: if one, corrections when lining up the shot. After a few seconds, quickly pop out and take your shot. Do not inch back out from cover in this situation. You want to move in one fluid motion, quick and lethal. The moment you pull the trigger and hit your bullet fly, immediately jump behind cover.

Don't ever hang out and attempt a second shot or wait to witness the glory of the sniper effects. Always assume you've missed, let your kill count be your victory dance. If a kill has not been registered with your name in lights, then you missed. Wait a brief moment and try again in the same fashion.

Tip

If there are many potential threats located toward the center of the map, then isolate one and take your shot. Once you've dropped your target, move back behind cover and quickly scan the previously cleared area for new targets before moving to the next target at the center of the battlefield.

You don't want to lose the remaining targets, so this pass should not be as thorough as the previous ones. The best way to do this is with your hit indicator.

Hit Indicator:

One tool in your trick bag is the little red ring which shows where your bullet will land when calculating the hit offset based on the situational ballistic properties (wind, drop, roll, etc). The nice thing about this indicator is that it will light up when you pass over a target. Even if you can't see your enemy or if only a strand of hair is visible, if that indicator lights up red, you can kill it.

It's absolutely critical that you pay attention to this indicator as it may be the only way for you to line up a shot where you can't verify the enemy's position. One of the best uses of this indicator is for quickly scanning the terrain for targets.

Caution

Don't assume that just because you can't see someone that there isn't someone there bearing down on your position.

When scanning, outline the possible cover locations with this indicator as if you're attempting to trace it on the terrain. Once you've cleared the area, move on to the next. Don't waste time looking for that kill that's not there. Stick to the stealth cover and solid barrier commands I went over, as there is nowhere to hide from the little red ring of death.

Don't rely on this alone, as this is but one tool in your bag. Use this, the different scope magnifications, and your own sight to guide you to your target as you sweep and clear. If you're ever unsure if you've completely cleared an area, don't proceed until you're certain it is.

Stealth Barrier

Being primarily a barrier cover, these types of locations usually incorporate trees, shrubs, or debris to help mask its position. Navigating leafy and branches while lining up shots may be slightly cumbersome at first, but your patience will come with great rewards as you gain pain on your opponents.

Stealth barrier locations are very rare and often heavily used by other players. However if you can manage to locate one, it will quickly become your favorite hangout. After identifying these positions, be sure to incorporate them as high profile targets when sweeping and clearing the battlefield.

Pay close attention to your hit indicator as you will likely not see your opponent here. Below is an example of an excellent Stealth Barrier position.

This location can be found on the Temple Crossing map

Here's the same position from your opponents perspective. Deadly!

The tactics used for this type of cover are identical to that of Barrier cover, as you'll use the sweep and clear technique to locate your opponents. With this example only one side of the pillar has stealth components, so be extra cautious when sticking your neck out on the left.

However, due to the bushes and trees masking your position on the right, you should be able to safely peer out further than normal to compensate on that side. The only time this is not true is when you've been camping there for a while and have racked up a healthy kill count. Being at the top means you're not making many friends, so just keep your head down and be extra cautious.

Enemies



Enemies are the creatures that appear in the game and attempt to reach the end of the path. Defeating them will grant you gold. Some enemies will also drop hearts when defeated.

Basic



Basic enemies are the most common enemies in the game. They are the first enemies you will encounter in the game and are relatively easy to defeat.

Wolf Rider



Wolf riders are basic enemies that ride wolves. They are faster than regular basic enemies and can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Wolf Alpha



Wolf alphas are basic enemies that ride wolves. They are faster than regular basic enemies and can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed. They also have more health than regular wolf riders.

Shadow Archer



Shadow archers are basic enemies that use bows and arrows to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Shadow Archer Elite



Shadow archer elites are basic enemies that use bows and arrows to attack from a distance. They are more powerful than regular shadow archers and can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Tower Point 5 Assassin Melee



The Tower Point 5 Assassin Melee is a basic enemy that can be found in the Tower Point 5 level. It is a melee attacker that will charge at the player and attempt to deal damage with its weapon.

Shadowmage



Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Archmage



Archmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They are more powerful than regular shadowmages and can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Tower Point 5 Assassin Ranged



The Tower Point 5 Assassin Ranged is a basic enemy that can be found in the Tower Point 5 level. It is a ranged attacker that will shoot arrows at the player from a distance.

Shadowmage



Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Shadowmage



Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Tower Point 5 Assassin Boss



The Tower Point 5 Assassin Boss is a basic enemy that can be found in the Tower Point 5 level. It is a boss attacker that will shoot arrows at the player from a distance.

Shadowmage



Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Shadowmage



Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Tower Point 5 Tunnel Boss



The Tower Point 5 Tunnel Boss is a basic enemy that can be found in the Tower Point 5 level. It is a boss attacker that will shoot arrows at the player from a distance.

Archmage



Archmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They are more powerful than regular shadowmages and can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Shadowmage



Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Tower Point 5 Tunnel Ranged



The Tower Point 5 Tunnel Ranged is a basic enemy that can be found in the Tower Point 5 level. It is a ranged attacker that will shoot arrows at the player from a distance.

Archmage



Archmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They are more powerful than regular shadowmages and can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Shadowmage



Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Tower Point 5 The Tunnel



The Tower Point 5 The Tunnel is a basic enemy that can be found in the Tower Point 5 level. It is a boss attacker that will shoot arrows at the player from a distance.

Archmage



Archmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They are more powerful than regular shadowmages and can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Shadowmage



Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Tower Point 5 The Tunnel



The Tower Point 5 The Tunnel is a basic enemy that can be found in the Tower Point 5 level. It is a boss attacker that will shoot arrows at the player from a distance.

Archmage



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Tower Point 5 The Tunnel Boss



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Archmage



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Shadowmage

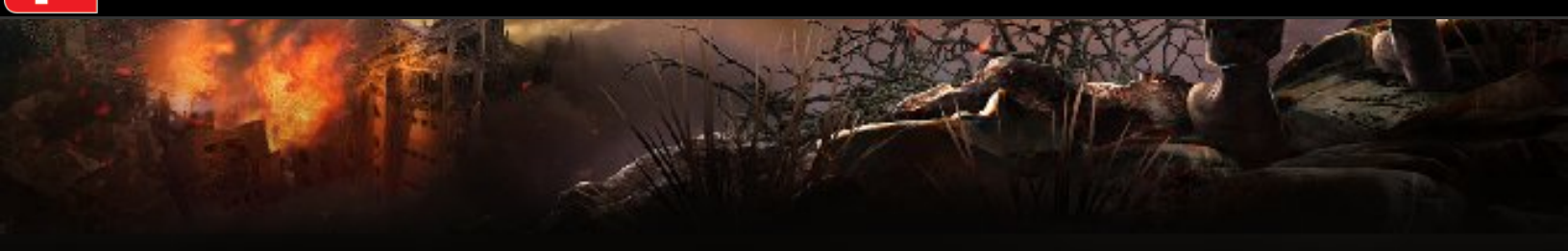


Shadowmages are basic enemies that use magic to attack from a distance. They can be difficult to hit with towers that have a slow attack speed.

Walkthrough - Apologize, Disarmament



Enter the Apologize Store and head to the left. Go past the Apologize Store and turn right. Head to the end of the path and turn left. Go past the Disarmament Store and turn right. Head to the end of the path and turn



Achievements and Trophies

Achievements List

It takes courage to infiltrate enemy territory, never knowing if an enemy will be around the next city block or hiding in the foliage with a scope aimed at your forehead.

It takes skill to survive all 10 missions and earn these special achievements along the way.

Most of the achievements are of the standard variety: You earn them by either completing missions, collecting secrets, or killing regular enemies with a slew of different methods.

The difficult achievements, however, require a healthy amount of strategy to notch them. In the end, you can gain them all if you're committed to going the extra mile on every mission.

The majority of achievements fall into the standard category. Not to say these are easy to complete; however, you will earn most of them by playing the game well and following the mission script.

For example, you earn "Operation Quarterback" by completing the Act 1 missions (automatic, if you want to finish the story line) and you earn "Kill With Still" for sniping 50 enemies while holding your breath.

More complicated standard achievements include tasks like collect all secrets in Act 3 ("In Search of Enlightenment"), kill 100 opponents in multiplayer ("The Sniper Elite"), and score a 100 percent accuracy rating in a single mission ("Nerves of Steel").

See the table below for details on all the standard achievements.

Icon	Achievement Name	Description	Xbox 360 Gamer Points	PlaystationTrophy
	World Warrior	Participate in any multiplayer match	5	Bronze
	Operation Quarterback	Complete Act 1	10	Bronze
	Say Hello To My Little Friend	Kill 30 enemies using your sidearm	10	Bronze
	Kill With Still	Kill 50 enemies while holding your breath	10	Bronze
	Fisher King	Kill 25 enemies using thermal or night vision goggles	10	Bronze
	Hangman's Knot	Kill Major Vladic ("And Justice For All")	10	Bronze
	Nemesis	Kill Maddox once and for all ("No Loose Ends")	10	Bronze
	Bloodstreak	Kill 25 opponents in multiplayer	10	Bronze
	Unhappy Camper	Kill 10 opponents in multiplayer using your sidearm	10	Bronze
	Wrath Child	Win 10 Team Deathmatch rounds	10	Bronze
	Guardian Angel	Rescue the friendly ("From Out Of Nowhere")	15	Bronze
	Operation Archangel	Complete Act 2	20	Bronze
	Left No Man Behind	Complete the game on Casual	20	Bronze
	Poking the Bush	Collect all secrets in Act 1	20	Bronze
	Keepsakes Of War	Collect all secrets in Act 2	20	Bronze
	In Search of Enlightenment	Collect all secrets in Act 3	20	Bronze
	Balls Of Steel	Complete any single player mission without using med kits, but taking damage	20	Bronze
	Psst, Don't Look Behind You	Kill 15 enemies with a stealth kill	20	Bronze
	Karma Chameleon	Retrieve your weapon without being detected ("Burning Bridges")	20	Bronze
	Worlds Apart	Take a successful shot from a distance of 1 km or greater	20	Bronze
	Solid Sandman	Kill all enemies in the beach houses without causing an alarm ("Leave No Man Behind")	20	Bronze
	Kill That F**ing Band!	Take 25 headshots in multiplayer	20	Bronze
	Distance Matters Not	Kill 20 enemies from a distance of 600m or greater	20	Silver
	Hazardous Materials	Kill three or more enemies by shooting a grenade	25	Silver
	Bullets Can't Hurt Me	Complete any act without using medkits	25	Silver
	Death's Scythe	Take 50 headshots in single player	30	Silver
	Nerves Of Steel	Achieve 100% accuracy in any single player mission	30	Silver
	Back To School	Kill all enemy snipers in Sniper Alley without being hit ("Ghosts of Sarajevo")	30	Silver
	Pure Ownage	Kill 50 opponents in multiplayer	30	Silver
	Death Dealer	Win 25 Team Deathmatch rounds	30	Silver
	My Rifle Is My Best Friend	Complete the game on Medium	50	Silver
	Blood And Tears	Take 50 headshots in multiplayer	50	Silver
	U Can't Touch This	Win 5 rounds in a row in Team Deathmatch	50	Silver
	Everything But The Kitchen Sink	In one multiplayer round kill an opponent with a sniper rifle, sidearm and melee attack	50	Silver
	Laugh This Off	In the final duel with Maddox, kill him with the first shot ("No Loose Ends")	50	Gold
	The Sniper Elite	Kill 100 opponents in multiplayer	50	Gold
	Harvester Of Sorrow	Complete the game on Expert	75	Gold
	I Never Bleed	Complete the Campaign using max one medkit per mission	75	Gold
	Bullseye	Unlock all trophies	N/A	Platinum

Difficulty Settings & Achievements

Medal of Honor: Warfighter has a total of 50 achievements worth 1000 points. Most of the achievements are unlocked through normal gameplay, but there are a few that require you to play on a specific difficulty setting.

Rip to Shred





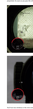


Rip to Shred - Complete the campaign on Hard difficulty or higher. Hard difficulty is unlocked by completing the campaign on Normal difficulty.





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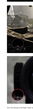


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Painful Angel





Painful Angel - Complete the campaign on Hard difficulty or higher. Hard difficulty is unlocked by completing the campaign on Normal difficulty.





Painful Angel - Complete the campaign on Hard difficulty or higher. Hard difficulty is unlocked by completing the campaign on Normal difficulty.

Fighting Alone







Fighting Alone - Complete the campaign on Hard difficulty or higher. Hard difficulty is unlocked by completing the campaign on Normal difficulty.

Supreme Patriot







Supreme Patriot - Complete the campaign on Hard difficulty or higher. Hard difficulty is unlocked by completing the campaign on Normal difficulty.

Extra Dumbass





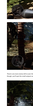
Extra Dumbass - Complete the campaign on Hard difficulty or higher. Hard difficulty is unlocked by completing the campaign on Normal difficulty.

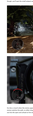
Fight Like Other Heroes





Fight Like Other Heroes - Complete the campaign on Hard difficulty or higher. Hard difficulty is unlocked by completing the campaign on Normal difficulty.





Fight Like Other Heroes - Complete the campaign on Hard difficulty or higher. Hard difficulty is unlocked by completing the campaign on Normal difficulty.

Hyperactive



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Videos

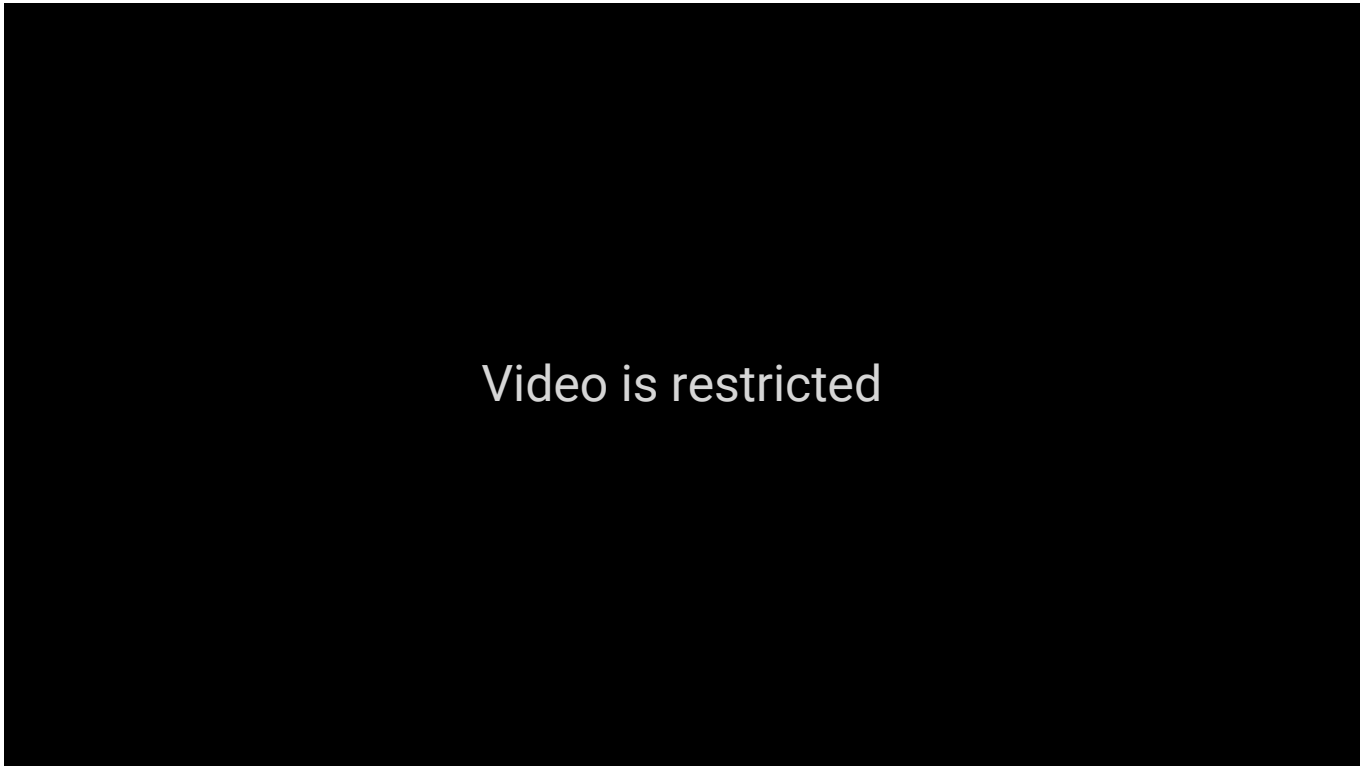
Video 1: Communication Breakdown

Video is restricted



Videos

Video 2: From Out of Nowhere



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Videos

Video 3: Leave No Man Behind

Video is restricted



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Video 4: Operation Archangel

Video is restricted



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Video 5: And Justice For All

Video is restricted



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Video 6: Ghosts of Sarajevo

Video is restricted



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Video 7: Knife in the Dark

Video is restricted



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Video 8: Burning Bridges

Video is restricted



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Video 9: Bad Karma

Video is restricted



Videos

Video 10: No Loose Ends

Video is restricted



Videos

Back to School Achievement Video

Video is restricted



Videos

Guardian Angel Achievement Video

Video is restricted



Videos

Hangman's Knot Achievement Video

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Hazardous Materials Achievement Video

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Karma Chameleon Achievement Video

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Laugh and Nemesis Achievement Video

Video is restricted



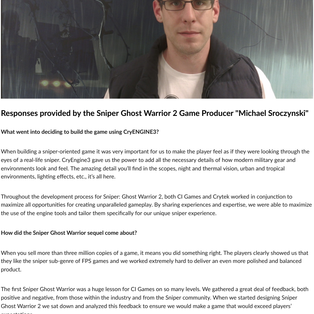
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Solid Sandman Achievement Video

Video is restricted

Developer Interview and Art

An Interview With Michael Sroczynski



Responses provided by the Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 Game Producer "Michael Sroczynski"

What went into deciding to build the game using CryENGINE3?

When building a sniper-oriented game it was very important for us to make the player feel as if they were looking through the eyes of a real-life sniper. CryEngine3 gave us the power to add all the necessary details of how modern military gear and environments look and feel. The amazing detail you'll find in the scopes, night and thermal vision, urban and tropical environments, lighting effects, etc., it's all here.

Throughout the development process for Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2, both CI Games and Crytek worked in conjunction to maximize all opportunities for creating unparalleled gameplay. By sharing experiences and expertise, we were able to maximize the use of the engine tools and tailor them specifically for our unique sniper experience.

How did the Sniper Ghost Warrior sequel come about?

When you sell more than three million copies of a game, it means you did something right. The players clearly showed us that they like the sniper sub-genre of FPS games and we worked extremely hard to deliver an even more polished and balanced product.

The first Sniper Ghost Warrior was a huge lesson for CI Games on so many levels. We gathered a great deal of feedback, both positive and negative, from those within the industry and from the Sniper community. When we started designing Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 we sat down and analyzed this feedback to ensure we would make a game that would exceed players' expectations

Were there any unique challenges that the team faced in making a sequel?

Yes. First of all, we had to face the different pacing challenge. Your typical FPS game is usually a very fast paced game, full of explosions and on-the-spot twists. Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 is a stealth and tactics oriented game.

The challenge we had to face was to balance the game just right – it had to be filled with adrenaline and yet not utilize the spray and pray gameplay mechanics gamers are used to in other titles. We also had to give gamers something that is rarely present in other games – a true and unique sniper mechanic and then we had to balance that right.

A game where you shoot enemies from a mile away and they don't even see you would just be boring in the long run. That's why we had to introduce a mechanic like group behaviors, flanking maneuvers and "toxic" the enemies to approach you and not shoot you from 500m from the hip. This was difficult but we did manage to make it awesome.

The game takes you through a variety of unique environments. What went into deciding which locations to choose?

Many factors. First of all, games are meant to take you to places you'd normally not see. You want to get in the shoes of your favourite character and do stuff that's not normally present in your everyday life.

Since snipers operate in every environment, we decided to take those, which would be the most attractive to contemporary players. Very few of us will ever visit Sarajevo or Tibet, so we feel we are truly transporting your average player in to environments that they are unlikely to ever visit in the real world

The environment in which the sniper works in is very important for the tactics he uses. In Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 we introduce three types of environments: The Philippines is our jungle environment, war torn Sarajevo is our urban environment and Tibet is our mountain environment.

CryEngine3 allow us to make the environment have an even greater influence on the gameplay than simply providing different types of cover and sniping spots. The player will have to make use of these environments, for example spotting enemies when they run through bushes by the movement of the vegetation or diving under water to avoid being spotted.

Did the team travel to any of the locations featured in the game?

Yes, we had a team of representatives visit some of the more accessible locations in the game. We took a lot of photos and in cases where this was not possible, we utilized the help of our partners, who provided excellent reference materials.

What's your favorite moment in the game?

It's definitely the moment when the projectile reaches its target. Since Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 is all about every thought that passes through your head before you pull the trigger, the moment when you hit (or miss) is one of the most exciting ones.

The story takes the player on a wild ride, jumping to different moments in time that are seeded with unexpected surprises and double crosses. How did the story line come about? What was the thought process behind the plot development?

We wanted Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 to provide a true movie-like experience but without sacrificing the gameplay. With this in mind, the people who were behind the plot designed it in such a way, so the gamers feel like they're creating the movie, not just watching it.

We have cooperated with a few acclaimed movie writers on the main plot. Their role was mainly to provide a firm "scaffolding" to our ideas on how the game should feel. When you work in the movie business you get a totally different perspective on how to engage your audience.

Since we wanted parts of Ghost Warrior 2 to feel really cinematic, we needed someone to look at our ideas from a fresh perspective. On the other hand, our internal narrative designers were ensuring the game didn't go too far and become a movie-like experience where you watch more than play.

This mutual check-system played a crucial role in delivering what we think is the best sniping experience out there.

There are a lot of first person shooters available on the market, but no other game is purely from the sniper's perspective. What unique challenges did you face making this type of game versus your typical FPS?

Long distances. It's really hard to design levels in such a way so the player can experience beautiful vistas, see the enemies and derive fun from the game at the same time. As previously mentioned, the pacing is also the case, we had to take particular care of the gameplay to make the enemies a threat whilst at the same time conveying the sniper-long-shot experience.

We came to the conclusion that there is huge group of gamers out there who are more excited about the tactical approach to the shooter genre. They like to plan their actions, prepare carefully and then take down the target. Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2 is a game crafted for them. It's not about running into battlefield and getting yourself killed in five seconds.

Do you have any tips or suggestions for readers who are tackling Expert Mode for the first time?

It is true that playing on the highest difficulty levels changes the gameplay tremendously compared to playing on casual or normal levels. This is done by taking away onscreen simplifiers that make it easy to place your shots and to navigate in the world of Sniper Ghost Warrior 2.

Once the game was in a playable state we played it with real snipers and got some feedback that inspired us to add some changes. The first most significant change is the Motion-Sense Trigger System which makes the way you pull the trigger of the controller have an effect on your shot placement and rifle stability in the game.

If the player pulls the trigger too roughly, for example in the heat of battle, the shot will cause more recoil in comparison to if the trigger is pulled smoothly like a real life sniper would. The second change we implemented is a greater importance to the stance that the shot is taken in.

Firing these heavy rifles when standing up makes the stability much lower than when crouching or laying down. In Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 it is always best to find a well concealed sniping spot, allowing the player to take a better shooting stance.

Be patient. Shooting is a skill both in real life and in Sniper Ghost Warrior 2. Observe your target, plan ahead. See how the wind influences your shot and calculate the drop. If you're not sure where the bullet will land, fire a round and then compensate. With time, you'll get the skill required to be a true expert.

Where there any crazy moments or unexpected mishaps during the game's development?

We were creating a version for an important event where we had fixed a lot of problems. With just one day left to deadline, suddenly on one of the builds, the spotter instead of following his usual path, decided to commit suicide by jumping of the edge! We were in shock. We didn't know if we should start laugh or cry.

In the end it was actually an easy thing to fix but it's a shame you weren't able to see our faces at that moment! .

Setting off an alarm can certainly get your blood pumping. What was the thought process behind building and tuning the AI?

We have reworked the AI system of the enemies to make them act much more realistically and react to the player in a much more natural way. First of all, they will not be able to accurately shoot at the player unless they get him in the range of their assault guns (the exceptions are, of course enemy snipers – these need to be treated as priority targets!).

To do this they will move from cover to cover to shorten the distance. What is cool, is that they will act differently depending on how many there are. If you alarm a larger group of enemies they will be pretty aggressive in engaging the player, but if the group is simply 1 or 2 units, they will become much more defensive and will rather stick to cover and hope the sniper forgets about them.

Once the alarm is raised in an area and the enemies start fighting against the sniper, some of them will also seek alternative routes to try to surprise the player by flanking.

How was your experience working on Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 different from the original?

We already had a lot of experience on how to make a good sniper game. We spent a lot of time on gathering feedback from gamers and merged it with our ideas to get the best possible sniper experience out there.

Having created a sniper game in the past, it's far easier to make another one, since you know what works and what does not. Example? Gamers clearly stated that they do not want "assault sequences" (i.e. situations in which you carry an assault rifle) in the game. Due to this gamer feedback, we took that out.

Are there any new features in this game that you're particularly excited about?

Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2

features a comprehensive system of immersive sniping mechanics — the only game that specializes in the art of shooting, no matter how minute the details. It reflects the bullet ballistic qualities and accounts for the human factor, taking into consideration the state the sniper is in. Players will have to keep in mind their stance, hold their breath when shooting and calculate range of the shot.

What's more, Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2 comes complete with an array of military gadgets, making the gameplay much more fluid and realistic. The job of a modern sniper is not limited to getting into the position and taking the shot.

It is also about reconnaissance, spotting enemies, and safeguarding your own position. With gameplay realism in mind, CI Games decided to give the main hero some new gear. Players will be able to use a variety of equipment, including:

Thermal vision goggles, Night vision goggles and Binoculars.

We're very excited about all these features.

Take Thermal vision, for example. We all love it and use it quite frequently. You get this Predator feeling, but instead of a shoulder cannon, you get to play with toys that make holes in engine blocks. We also love how the cooperation with the spotter works.

In our humble opinion, it's one of the most immersive experiences out there and the players should really like him. Last, but not least is the Motion Sense Trigger system. This is something that has been included in a sniper game for the very first time.

You'll be less accurate when you jerk the trigger, than when you pull it slowly. It's really immersive and we're proud of it.

Is there a weapons expert on the team? What made the team pick these particular sniper rifles?

The devteam was coached on how a real sniper rifle operates, what the crucial factors are in operating one and then practiced that on the range. I think that what they've learned is really visible in the game and will provide gamers with that extra layer of authenticity they come to expect of SGW2. One very cool feature we introduced thanks to this is what we call the Motion Sense Trigger System mentioned before

As for consulting, we've talked with several real-life snipers that had participated in contemporary conflicts (Iraq and Afghanistan). It's not only the guns and their feel that they helped us to recreate, it's also the feeling of being a real sharpshooter.

After studying tons of materials about sharpshooters both documental and in pop-culture we came with a model that is appealing to gamers who wish for a more hardcore experience and to gamers who just want to flow through the game enjoying the story line and the possibility to be the predator.

The magic ingredient here is that this is not "yet another game for everyone and no one", it's a challenge but with a well-balanced learning curve.

Do you think there is a particularly challenging spot in the game? Do you have any tips for how to make it through?

Several spots may prove difficult at first approach. And there's always one answer. Oh, maybe two. It's patience and practice. Just like a real sniper.

What's your favorite part of Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 multiplayer?

You got killed by the same guy few times in a row. Now after many minutes of lying prone and looking around, you've finally found him. You have his head in the middle of your crosshair and you are about to taste your revenge.

How do you balance realism with entertainment in this type of game?

We ask ourselves the question: "would doing that be fun?". For example, would sitting in the bushes for 5 hours straight be fun? Would hitting the target where the crosshairs aim without any bullet drop be fun? For some gamers, maybe.

For most gamers, probably not. Ghost Warrior 2 is built on such assumptions and the feedback we've received has assured us that this is a good way to design games. Our objective was to make the gameplay fun also for the more inexperienced players and keep the authenticity of the sniper experience.

To what do you attribute the success of this franchise?

We have obviously analyzed the success of the first Sniper Ghost Warrior and came to believe that the feeling of being in charge of the situation is what is so appealing to the player when playing a sniper game, or in fact playing as the sniper in any other game.

Observing the unaware target, waiting for the perfect moment to pull the trigger can be easily compared to what a hunter feels. This is truly an empowering feeling! Also, being able to take it slow with no need to rush into battle, figure out your perfect strategy, make the call to engage or try to avoid a confrontation may be a great feature for less experienced players.

With Ghost Warrior we wanted to explore the niche of sniping on the modern battlefield. Most games have some sniping segments or feature the sniper class but our initial research (and later, the sales) showed that gamers want more. With almost no games like that around, we considered SGW a sure bet. And it was a success.

What's it like working on the Sniper Ghost Warrior 2 development team?

This is a group of very experienced people and they are very devoted to their work. I can't imagine a better team to work with. It was all about teamwork and listening to each other. Together we have created game that will hopefully be considered as the most authentic sniper game of all time.

What do you hope people will say about Sniper Ghost Warrior 2?

That they think this is a great sniping game. That for these few hours they really felt like a real sniper on the battlefield. After so much time spent in development, this will be the greatest reward I could receive.

Is there anything else you'd care to share with our readers?

Move silently, aim for the head, listen to your spotter and you will be fine.



Sniper Tactics Book

Sniper Tactics Book - Introduction

WARNING!

The information, training practices, strategies, and methodology presented in this Handbook are for entertainment purposes only.

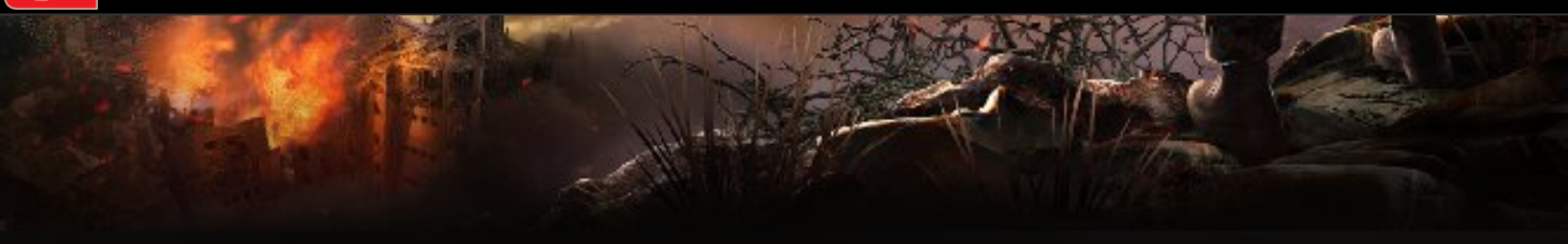
This Handbook is not intended for use in sniper training or to acquire the “real-life” skills required of military snipers.

The scenarios and practices presented in the Handbook and the game, “Sniper: Ghost Warrior 2” (the “Game”) are extremely dangerous, not for re-creation in “real-life”, and, if put into practice outside the Game could lead to severe injury or loss of life.

City Interactive urges you to exercise extreme caution and obey all laws whenever you handle a firearm.

CITY INTERACTIVE WILL NOT BE LIABLE FOR ANY LOSS, DAMAGE, INJURY, OR LOSS OF LIFE CAUSED BY ANY PERSON WHO CHOOSES TO DISREGARD PUBLIC SAFETY BY EMULATING THE PRACTICES, STRATEGIES, AND METHODOLOGIES, PRESENTED HERE FOR USE ONLY IN THE GAME, IN ANY OTHER SITUATION OR SCENARIO.

The Sniper Tactics Book was written by Royce Coleman



Sniper Tactics Book

Royce Coleman Bio & Introduction



In the spring of 2001, I enlisted in the Army. I graduated from basic training on September 7th. The next week's events added special urgency and new purpose to my training.

By November, I had been assigned to a Ranger unit and I was in Afghanistan by December.

After two tours in Afghanistan and the invasion of Iraq, I joined a Stryker battalion's reconnaissance platoon as a sniper.

I was eventually promoted to recon squad leader and deployed to Iraq for a year.

Upon leaving the Army, I was hired by a private security firm as a "designated defensive marksman" (corporate-speak for "sniper") and served in that role throughout southern Iraq for nearly three years.

During my eight years in the military and private security, I have had the pleasure of serving with many talented and knowledgeable snipers, learning as much as I could along the way.

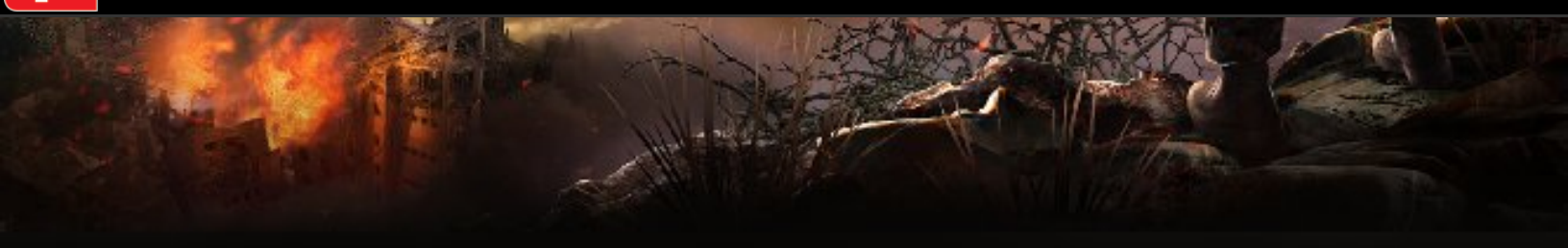
I have distilled some of the more interesting aspects of this collected wisdom and present it to you in this handbook.

Introduction

The intent of this guide is to lead you through the phases preparation and execution of a mission while highlighting the important factors you will have to consider at each stage.

This guide cannot hope to be an exhaustive review of every aspect of the sniper's job; rather it distills the body of knowledge to the most interesting and relevant points.

THIS HANDBOOK WILL SEND YOU DOWN THE PATH TO THINKING LIKE A SNIPER.



Sniper Tactics Book

Preparation

Mission Planning

Tip

The sniper should do a terrain analysis of a mission area before performing the mission.

At a minimum, this will require studying maps and satellite or drone imagery. If possible, try to get a view of the terrain by riding along with another unit or drawing on your memories from previous missions in the area.

Factors to consider during the analysis will include "cover" and "concealment", fields of view, fields of fire, important routes and terrain features and, if applicable, possible landing zones for helicopters.

"Dead-space" is the name given to regions in your sector of observation that you cannot see. Examples include trenches, the areas behind berms, and dry riverbeds.

A terrain analysis will give you an idea of where such regions will be and allow you to begin thinking about how to compensate for such regions in your scanning plan. Perhaps you will monitor the exits to such regions.

Route Planning

When planning your route, make a list of noticeable landmarks that can serve as navigation aids or checkpoints.

Consider setting up a backstop on certain legs of the route, e.g., "if I reach the clock tower, I've gone too far". Do your best to commit as many of your landmarks, checkpoints, and backstops to memory as possible.

The less you are forced to consult your map during the infiltration phase of your mission, the lower the likelihood of compromise. This consideration is doubly important when navigating at night as even a dim red map-reading light will attract the attention of an alert enemy.

Your terrain analysis should have made clear likely enemy positions, and what the fields of view and fire are from those positions. A route that must go through these enemy fields of view should make use of dead-space.

Attempt to circumvent large open spaces like clearings, parking lots and the like. Traveling on roads and trails increase the likelihood of being spotted. If your route takes you parallel to a road or trail, consider "hand-railing" the road or trail.

Hand-rail a road by maintaining a fixed offset from the road and traveling through a region near the road with good concealment. For example, if there is a road that passes through a wooded area, stay in the forest but keep the road in sight so that you can use it as a continuous landmark and monitor its traffic.

But take care to remain concealed from view by those who would use the road. If you must cross roads, trails, or streams, do so quickly and have a member of your team cover you while you cross. When you reach the other side, return the favor.

For each leg of the route, you should have a plan in place in the event you are compromised. This should include a route to retreat back to a safe area that does not require you to retrace your steps.

It is possible you could be compromised from the rear, preventing you from retracing your steps. The final phase of your route plan should include provisions for gaining access to and clearing your "hide".

Hide Selection

An ideal hide will offer cover, concealment, excellent fields of view and fire, an easily defensible position, multiple escape routes and an unremarkable appearance when seen from the outside.

In actuality, hides will rarely have all these qualities; some compromises will have to be made between the considerations. For example, the crest of a hill offers the best fields of view and fire, but it is also the most obvious spot to look for a sniper.

Moreover, the sniper would be "sky-lighted", having only the blue sky behind him showing the enemy a clear silhouette of the sniper. Compromise between these two considerations by moving down the hill from the crest, sacrificing some visibility but gaining concealment. The same applies to the roofs of tall buildings – consider an upper floor, rather than the roof.

Tip

Care should be taken to avoid placing hides on or near well-traveled paths, by humans or animals.

For example, ponds are magnets for wildlife. A hide near a pond will almost certainly cause a change in the behavior of the wildlife which an alert enemy sniper will notice.

Urban hides present a unique set of challenges to the sniper. A hide in an abandoned building will be preferable to one in an occupied building as it reduces the chance of being noticed by the civilian population.

However, if there is only one abandoned building in the mission area, the obvious choice is the most dangerous choice. It might be preferable to accept the risk of being noticed by a civilian in an inhabited building rather than the much higher risk of being spotted by an enemy that knows to look for you in the only abandoned building in the area.

When setting up in a room, the muzzle of your rifle should not breach the plane of the window. In fact, your rifle should be recessed back from the window as much as is possible while still affording you the necessary fields of view to accomplish your mission.

The farther back from the window you are, the less likelihood of any exterior light source shining upon you. **Consider placing some camouflage netting up in a window to create an artificial shadow.**

Tip

In both urban and non-urban missions, it is vitally important that your hide offer you a "ballistic loophole". This is a path of safe passage for your bullet where it will not be impinged upon by camouflage netting, twigs, leaves, and such.

An impact with even the lightest object will impart a lateral component to the bullet's momentum that will stay with it over the course of its f light and deflect the bullet from your point of aim.

But the ballistic loophole need only be large enough to allow a bullet to pass (and, ostensibly, the line of sight through your scope). To that end, windows might be excessive. If you find a building in an advanced state of disrepair, consider using holes in the walls or holes in sloped roofs.

It will be harder to spot you and it is a less obvious place to look for you.



Sniper Tactics Book

Getting There

Movement Techniques

Stalking a target is a slow affair. Do not feel rushed; your motion should be measured in inches and feet, not in miles. The sniper's tactical advantage comes from not being seen. This will often require crawling and very slow walking.

When concealment is scarce or very low, the lowest of the crawls, the "sniper crawl" may be necessary. This crawl requires that every part of the body that can be laid flat is laid flat.

The feet are splayed out, the head is turned to the side, the rifle is laid on its side, gripped by its sling. The sniper will push with the toes and pull with the fingers.

The medium crawl is for when concealment is slightly higher or progress needs to be slightly faster. The additional height of the concealment allows the sniper to push with a leg and raise the torso an inch above the ground, but the head should still be as low as possible and the rifle is still dragged by its sling.

The high crawl permits the sniper to cradle the rifle in the crooks of his or her elbows and use the elbows to assist in crawling. The head and torso are off the ground.

If concealment permits, the sniper may move on his or her knees and one hand, the rifle held in the other hand.

Use the various crawls for the final approach to a hide or a firing position. However, most of the ground will be covered by walking. The sniper should take great care to walk softly and slowly. The knees should be bent and the torso slightly crouched.

This ensures that the sniper can very gently place the next foot down, feeling with the foot for any debris that will cause noise when the sniper's full weight is placed upon it. A snapping twig can alert the enemy to your presence.

Often times, a sniper will find it easiest to move in complete darkness, however the sniper must be prepared to move quietly in complete darkness, another reason why it is important to be able to place a foot down very slowly.

The sniper should also take care not to damage any vegetation as a path of disturbed vegetation will give an alert opponent an important clue as to your presence and direction of travel.

Use "tree stacking" for moving in a wooded area. The sniper employs this movement techniques by making sure that there is always a tree between the sniper and the target.

This ensures that the sniper al- ways knows where the target is and the target has great difficulty in spotting the sniper.

If the sniper is not stalking in a wooded area, he can still use the principles behind tree stacking by keeping cars, rubble, buildings or high ground between the sniper and the target while he approaches the hide.



Sniper Tactics Book

In The Hide

"Ghillie Suit"

There is an important distinction between “cover” and “concealment”. The former provides protection against ballistic threats, the latter merely minimizes the chance of being seen.

A ghillie suit provides concealment but no cover. Because the sniper’s advantage comes from this, it is vitally important that your ghillie suit effectively provide concealment.

The primary goal of the ghillie suit is to eliminate the outline of the human form and minimize the presence of colors and color patterns not encountered in the environment.

Tip

A ghillie suit should mimic the colors and color patterns of the environment for which it is made.

One starts by taking a field jacket, pants and booney hat (or a hooded jacket) and sewing on strips of burlap, net ting and cord which match the color scheme of the environment.

Tie on pieces of vegetation (if appropriate) that you find around one’s hide.

However, you must take care not to actually rip out pieces of vegetation from your hide as disturbed vegetation will give away your presence.

Take the vegetation from elsewhere.

A key goal of your ghillie suit is to break up the outline of your shoulders and head. Your face should be hidden and colored. Take care to eliminate any visible areas that are all a solid color (e.g., all black boots) if such solid colors do not appear in your environment.

Sharp angles and straight lines, as you might find on a rifle, should be broken up by using the same methods.

Using less reflective lenses or a honeycomb lens cover reduces reflection and glare from scopes and binoculars.

Desert and urban ghillie suit design follow the same principles. Instead of attaching vegetation, construct a desert ghillie by gluing on layers of sand or a material that mimics the texture of sand.

The urban ghillie’s design will depend on the unique features of the neighborhood in which a mission takes place.

If the sniper plans on attempting to blend in with a pile of rubble, for example, the mission-appropriate ghillie suit might include pieces of rubble or materials, like dust and dirt that mimic the texture and color of the rubble.

The primary goal remains to eliminate the outline of the human form and minimize the presence of colors and color patterns not encountered in the environment.

Observation

In most situations, a sniper’s situational awareness will be his or her greatest asset.

Whether supporting a squad during a raid or patrol, or operating apart from other units, it is the sniper’s detailed knowledge of the activity in his or her sector that creates a true advantage over the enemy.

When scanning his or her sector, the sniper should repeat the mantra “color, contrast and movement”. The sniper is looking for colors and color patterns that do not match the environment.

For example, all black boots or the glint of a scope will stand out as unnatural in a woodland area.

Natural environments do not often have straight lines or sharp edges, so seeing these things should catch the sniper’s eye.

The human brain is specially tuned to notice the arrangement of facial features and the outline of the shoulders and head.

Clever enemies will attempt to camouflage themselves by breaking up these outlines.

By becoming familiar with the methods used to camouflage themselves, you will improve your ability to spot a concealed enemy.

It also pays off to look for indirect clues of the enemy by noticing the behavior of animals and civilians, smells and sounds.

Know the local culture to help you notice any suspicious irregularities.

For example, if you know that it is unusual for a shop to close early in the afternoon, it may signal that the shopkeeper knows violence is imminent.

Familiarity with the behavior of wildlife may alert you as well. Spooked birds can betray the presence of something (or someone) unusual.

When scanning, scan from right to left and low to high. By going against the scanning direction used in reading, you protect against the brain’s tendency to skip over details as it does when reading [1].

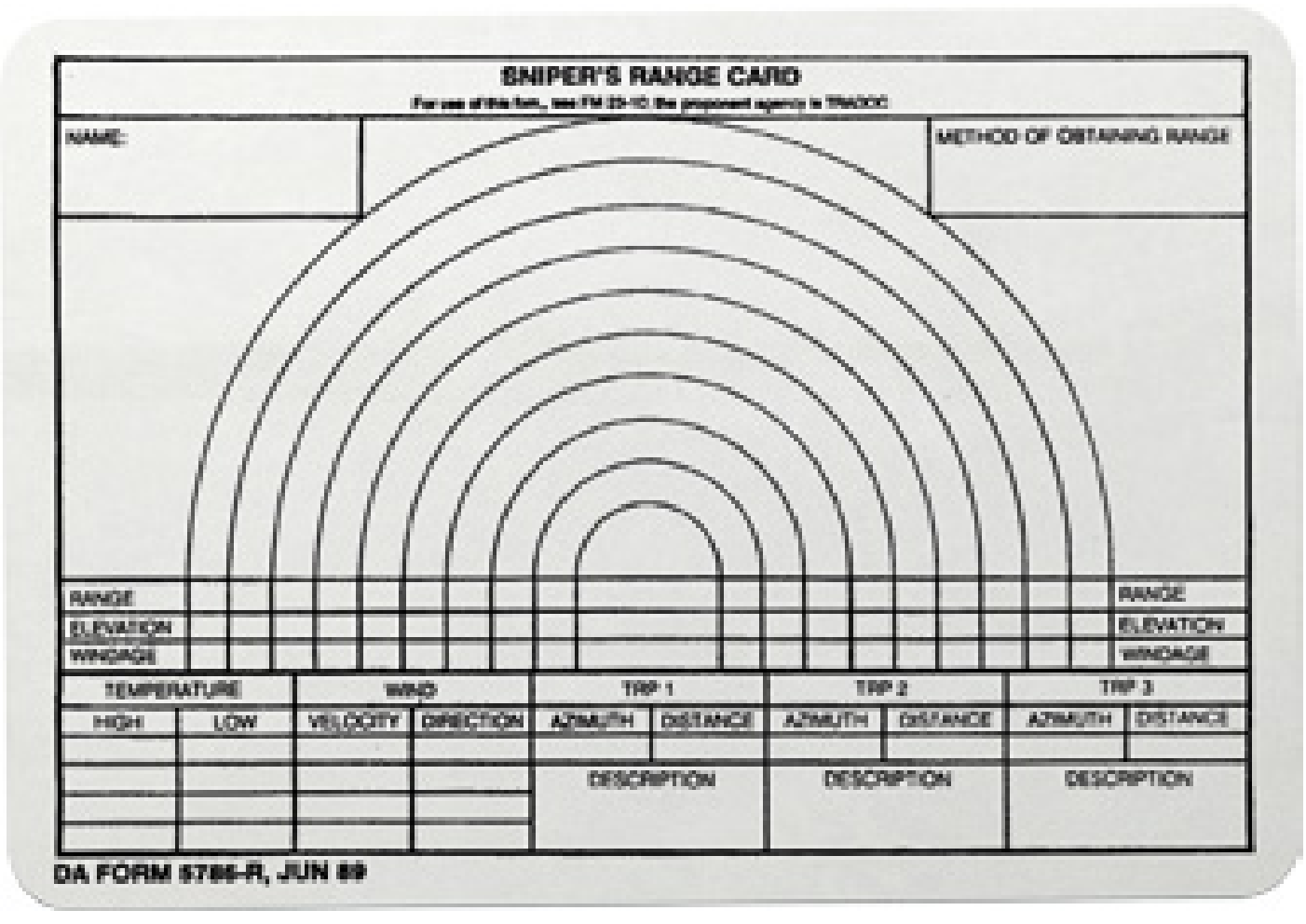
Learn to break up the time you spend “on glass”. Spending long stretches of time peering through a scope increases eyestrain, reduce your scanning efficiency, making it more difficult to be precise when it comes time to take the shot.

Close your shooting eye for a couple seconds after a few minutes “on glass” to allow it to recuperate, or stare at something green.

The eye is most accustomed to the color green, so looking at something green takes the least amount of effort from the eye and serves to relax it2.

Resist the temptation to tunnel in on a specific area if your mission requires you to observe a large sector.

“Range Card”



Your observations should be cataloged on a range card. **The range card consists of concentric circles indicating regions of equal distance.**

On this diagram you should place terrain features, landmarks, enemy positions, dead-space and important routes.

A well populated range card will make it easy to estimate the range to a briefly exposed target, permitting faster adjustments and a quicker, more accurate shot. See right for a blank range card.

Target Selection

While observing your sector, you should be noting what assets the enemy has at its disposal.

These will factor into the order in which you choose to engage targets **. Enemy snipers present the greatest danger to you and should be top priority amongst your list of targets.**

Also machine gun and mortar crews, dog teams and officers are very dangerous to the sniper.

Eliminating drivers, vehicle commanders, and radio operators can greatly disrupt the enemy’s ability to coordinate maneuvers.

Consider your mission and the danger to you when prioritizing your targets.

Footnotes

1. Like much received wisdom in the military, there is tenuous scientific support for the grand statement that you should scan from right to left and low to high.

However, it is based on a kernel of sound scientific findings. The disciplined sniper team will constantly train each other and test new methods during scanning and memorization drills.

2. Another nugget of received military wisdom, the claim that “green relaxes the eye” has tenuous scientific support.

However it is based on a kernel of established science (Bowmaker and Dartnall, 1980), namely that the sensitivity curves for the 4 different photoreceptor cells (achromatic rods and 3 types of chromatic cones) indicate that the overall sensitivity of the eye is highest in the low 500’s of nm, the wavelength of green light.

Sniper Tactics Book

Taking the Shot

Ballistics

Sniper rifles do not have infinite precision. A sniper rifle fired in a bench rest will generate a "cone of fire" that expands as the range increases.

One measures the precision of a rifle in "minutes of angle" (MOA), relay of which make a single degree.

An MOA of very good quality can expect to fire a half MOA group in a bench rest (anything less than 1 MOA is considered acceptable).

This amounts to a group a half inch in size for every 100 meters of range. For example, a half MOA of an MOA's group at 400 meters will be 2 inches.

> **Tip**
>
> The practiced shooter should be able to exploit almost all the precision under ideal conditions.
>
> Under stressful conditions with variable wind, you can expect the shooter's precision to decline, but training will minimize this decline.

The disciplined sniper will attempt to gather "dope" or data, on the rifle's performance in every weather condition, with every type of ammo he or she plans to use and under "cold bore" conditions (the stable condition of the rifle when it's first shot. Instead of the more variable conditions after the rifle has been repeatedly fired).

This dope will be stored in a data book from which the sniper and spotter will generate wind and range adjustments in the field when firing as shots.

Fundamentals of Marksmanship

The four fundamentals of rifle marksmanship are 1) sight picture/sight alignment, 2) body position, 3) breathing control and 4) trigger squeeze.

Close adherence to these fundamentals will increase the likelihood of both accurate and precise shooting.

Note that "accuracy" and "precision" are not the same. The former describes the degree to which a shooter hits at what he or she is aiming.

The latter is a measure of the repeatability of a shot.

A precise shooter may not shoot accurately if his or her rifle is improperly zeroed or using bad data but each shot will miss by the same amount and in the same direction.

A precise shooter is much easier to correct than an imprecise shooter.

The first fundamental deals with how your sights are aligned and how they are placed on the target.

If you are using iron sights, proper sight alignment demands that you have the front sight post centered within the rear sight aperture in both the vertical and horizontal direction.

To ensure precise shooting, this alignment should be as close to the same as possible for each shot.

If you are using a scope, adherence to sight alignment is a matter of ensuring that your eye relief is the same for every shot and there is no "scope shadow" in the aperture.

Proper sight picture is achieved when the shooter places the sights he or she(s) on the exact same spot on the target for each shot.

The slogan "aim small, shoot small" encapsulates this idea: the smaller your point of aim, the smaller your shot group and the more precise your shooting will be.

Body position is very important to a sniper. A good position will not tire out the shooter and give him a stable platform from which to shoot.

There are a wide variety of possible positions and each mission and field will make different positions suitable or not.

If the sniper has a good idea of the general principles behind good positions, he or she will be able to choose the best one and modify it as necessary.

A good position will not require any muscular effort to maintain. Muscles tire and introduce shaking which makes for imprecise shooting.

Tired muscles also increase overall fatigue which reduces the sniper's mental alertness.

The best positions will be those that are supported by the bones. Another important factor is the evenness with which it dissipates the recoil force.

As soon as the bullet starts moving out of the chamber, the rifle starts to recoil.

If the recoil is not evenly resisted by the body, the rifle will shift in the directions towards which it sees less resistance and any motion of the rifle while the bullet is still traveling down the barrel reduces precision.

In the same vein, the breathing of the shooter can also impact motion onto the rifle while the bullet is traveling down the barrel.

For this reason, it is important to take the shot during a pause in the breathing cycle.

In an ideal situation, this would be during the natural pause just as the lungs are emptied, but a pause can be forced at any point in the cycle.

Do not hold your breath for more than a few seconds. Lack of oxygen will cloud the mind and rapidly increase eye fatigue.

> **Tip**
>
> Finally, there is trigger squeeze. Perhaps the easiest way to find a shot is to jerk the trigger.
>
> If the trigger is pulled too quickly with no balance or control, the rifle will not have any lateral component to its motion while the bullet is in motion down the barrel.
>
> Additionally, good follow-through demands that the trigger be held back while the bullet is still moving down the barrel.
>
> A forceful release of the trigger, coupled with a jerking recoil, can impact the rifle's motion.
>
> To this end, the trigger squeeze should be gradual and even. The actual break of the trigger should come as a surprise to you, but don't flinch!

Factor's Beyond the Barrel Affecting the Bullet's Path

Because the rifle is being fired in the vicinity of the Earth, the bullet is under the influence of gravity and will accelerate downward from the moment it leaves the barrel.

This results in "bullet drop".

The amount of bullet drop will depend on the muzzle velocity, properties of the air through which it travels and the time of flight which is, itself, determined by the range to the target.

Bullet drop is not a linear phenomenon; it varies with the square of the time of flight (and hence the range).

> **Tip**
>
> For example, if 3 inch of bullet drop is observed at a certain distance, doubling that distance will not generate 6 inches of bullet drop, but rather 9 inches.
>
> **Bullet drop can be calculated but it is best accounted for by carefully measuring it while at the firing range and recording it in the data book.**

Apart from the wind, the air has other effects on the path of the bullet.

If the ambient temperature during a shot is higher than the temperature in which the rifle was dialed, the burn-rate of the propellant will be higher and the bullet will have a higher muzzle velocity.

Warmer air is also less dense and provides less drag. This will raise the point of impact. It is best to dope one's rifle in the same weather as one expects during a mission.

However, as that is not always possible, a good rule of thumb is to adjust your point of impact by one MOA for every 20°F difference between motion and doping temperature.

Humidity will serve to increase the density of the air and increase drag.

Adjust your point of impact by one MOA for every change of 20 percentage points in humidity. With increased altitude comes decreased air density which raises the point of impact.

If the rifle was doped at sea level, expect about a 1 MOA rise in point of impact per 100 meters of range per 2500 feet of altitude.

Be aware that these rules of thumb are rough approximations and will not necessarily as accurate as properly doping your rifle in the conditions in which you expect to be.

The "Coriolis effect" is a result of being on the curved surface of a rotating body.

Due to the Earth's effect, it appears as if different lines of latitude will have different rotational velocities.

An object at the equator travels out a much larger circle over the course of a day than does an object near a pole.

If a shooter engages a target that is at a different latitude, the bullet will carry with it the rotational velocity of the line of latitude from which it was fired.

When it arrives at the target's latitude, it will have a different rotational velocity than the target.

If the shot occurred in the Northern Hemisphere and was shot due north, the bullet will have a higher rotational velocity than the target when it arrives at the target's latitude and will therefore appear to have a lateral component to its velocity.

In essence, it is like shooting at a very slowly moving target.

The effect varies with muzzle velocity and with latitude. For example, a due north shot taken at 4270 (the latitude of Sarajevo) with an MOA muzzle velocity of 2600 fps will have a drift of 1.7 MOA. Others areas see a 1.7 inch rightward set factors.

To put the Coriolis effect in perspective, a 3 mph breeze, which the shooter might barely feel on his or her face, would result in a 3.8 inch set factor at 600 yards.

A solid MOA in a bench rest will shoot a half MOA group, resulting in only a 4 inch group at the same distance.

In shots, the Coriolis effect can be measured on an ideal, windless day under controlled conditions at a firing range, but it will be swamped by most other effects in the field and need not be considered when setting up a shot.

Because of this, the spin induces a slight sideways air current whose influence adds up over the course of a long trajectory.

For a 1000 meter shot with the typical ammo used by the M24, the shooter can expect about 11 inches of spin drift.

Again, this is a very small effect compared to the other factors affecting the bullet's path at this range.Second, inherent inaccuracy, etc., however it is large enough that it should be considered when firing up extremely long shots.

Unlike the Coriolis effect, however, spin drift cannot be easily calculated as it depends on the ammo used, the density of the air and numerous other factors.

It is best measured at the range when gathering data on one's rifle

Range Estimation

Keeping in mind that there are 3.438 MOA in a mil3 and that 1 MOA amounts to, approximately, 1 inch per 100 meters, the mil-dot reticule in your scope provides an invaluable range-estimation tool.

For example, if you observe a man of roughly 2 meters height and he shows an angle of 4 mils as seen through your scope, you know he is about 500 meters distance.

This calculation can be summated by the range-estimation formula (1):

$$[1]\ 1000\frac{h}{mil} = D$$

where "h" is the dimension of the object in meters (height of 2 meters in the previous example), "mil" is the angle subtended by the object in mils (4 mils, in the example) and D is the distance in meters.

The disciplined sniper will use this method to set his or her range card upon occupying a hide and the range card will aid in rapid and accurate range estimation to targets.

This method can be used to ascertain the range to buildings (one story is roughly 3 meters) and vehicles.

It pays to know the dimensions of the enemy's vehicles for this purpose.

For example, "I know the BRDM-2 is 5.75 meters long and this unit subtends an angle of 12.5 mils in my scope, which it puts it at 460 meters.

That man is standing approximately 10 meters in front of it, which puts him at 450 meters".

This method of range estimation is immune to the variety of optical illusions that plague more informal methods of estimation.

2. Mathematically, a mil is defined as the mil-radian (equal to 1/6283", MOA). However, as a means of practicality, different organizations specify slightly different definitions, ranging from 3,379 MOA to

3.6 MOA.

All that really matters is that you know the definition to which your scope adheres and some basic knowledge of geometry will allow one to adapt these range-estimation methods to your scope.

> **Tip**
>
> If the sniper is using more informal means to estimate the range to a target, the sniper should be aware of the influence of geographic, geometric, lighting and weather on his or her perception of distance.
>
> Irregularly shaped objects, backlighting, looking downhill, and partial concealment of the object will cause the sniper to overestimate the object's distance.
>
> Good lighting, regularly shaped objects, looking over smooth terrain (sand, water, etc.,) and dead-space and well concealed objects will cause the sniper to underestimate the object's distance.
>
> The sniper should consider using a laser range finder.

Wind Estimation

Wind imparts a lateral component to the bullet's velocity. The size of this component depends on the wind's speed and direction.

Wind flat is blowing perpendicular to the path of the bullet is counted as full value.

Oblique angles are counted as quarter- or half- or three-quarter value, depending on the obliquity of the angle.

The shooter can get good estimates of the wind's speed and direction by observing the motion of f lags, trees, smoke rising and the behavior of mirages.

Breaks will birth a 2 miles per hour wind, though you may barely feel the breeze.

Winds between 5 and 8 miles per hour are enough to rustle the leaves of trees.

Winds between 12 and 15 miles per hour will cause small trees to sway.

Small, electronic weather stations, no larger than a cell phone, that measure wind speed, temperature, barometric pressure, altitude and humidity are indispensable tools to the sniper team.

A wind meter has the advantage of directly measuring the perpendicular component, relieving the sniper of the burden of having to estimate the direction value of the wind.

It is also much more precise than the estimation techniques described above.

Compensating for Wind

Once the wind's speed and direction has been determined, the perpendicular component can be calculated.

A 6 mph wind that is blowing in a half-value direction will have a perpendicular component of 3 mph, for example.

This perpendicular component is plugged into the wind formula (2), where "D" is the distance to the target in meters, "W" is the perpendicular component of the wind speed in miles per hour, "C" is a constant that depends on the distance and "MOA" is the adjustment needed, given in minutes of arc.

$$[3]\ MOA = \frac{D}{100}\frac{W}{C}$$

Range (meters)	C
100-500	15
600	14
700-800	13
900	12
1000	11

If you are 1000 meters from your target and you observe a 10 mph quarter-value wind, you calculate a 2.5 mph perpendicular component. You plug this into the wind formula to get

$$\frac{1000}{100}\frac{2.5}{11} = 2.2727.. \approx 2.25 MOA$$

> **Tip**
>
> This adjustment is then dialed into your scope. You may choose, instead, to employ a hold-off using your mil-dot reticule rather than dialing the corrections into your scope.
>
> There are approximately 3.375 MOA in a mil. Beware that this method is almost always less precise than dialing the adjustments into the scope.
>
> However, it may be necessary during highly variable winds.

Shooting during highly variable winds presents the shooter with another problem. **Winds that vary in time might be characterized by a still phase and a gusting phase that alternates.**

If the shooter can time a shot to take place during the still phase or gusting phase, he or she can take the shot then. If the winds vary in space, the wind speed and direction will have to be averaged.

However, it is not a clean average.

Additional weight should be given to winds closer to the shooter than winds closer to the target.

The reason for this is that a component of lateral velocity imparted onto the bullet early in its f light will stay with it for the whole f light and influence its impact point a lot more than a component imparted late in its trajectory.

For example, if the shooter observes a 6 mph wind present in the first third of the bullet's path but no wind for the last two-thirds, an unweighted average would be a 2 mph wind.

However, because this wind occurs early in the bullet's trajectory, a weighted average would be closer to 3 mph.

Moving Targets

Just like with wind, you need to consider both the direction and speed of the target's motion. If the target is moving in a direction parallel to the shooter's line of sight, you may safely ignore the target's motion.

Oblique motions will be counted as quarter- or half- or three- quarters value and perpendicular motion will be counted as full value.

It is important to include the distance to the target and the time-of-f light of the bullet in your considerations when shooting at moving targets. **Do not aim at where the target is; aim at where you think the target will be when the bullet arrives.**

There are at least two schools of thought when it comes to shooting at moving targets: "tracking" and "trapping". In "tracking", you move the rifle to track the motion of the target.

In "trapping", you keep the rifle motionless, pointed at where you predict the target will be when the bullet arrives. The former is the best suited to closer-in- gets, the latter to more distant targets.

> **Tip**
>
> For erratically moving targets, use the "track and lead" method, wherein you track a target's movement and then hold on the target when the target stops moving, momentarily.
>
> At this point, you will take the shot. Individual shooters will have different preferences.

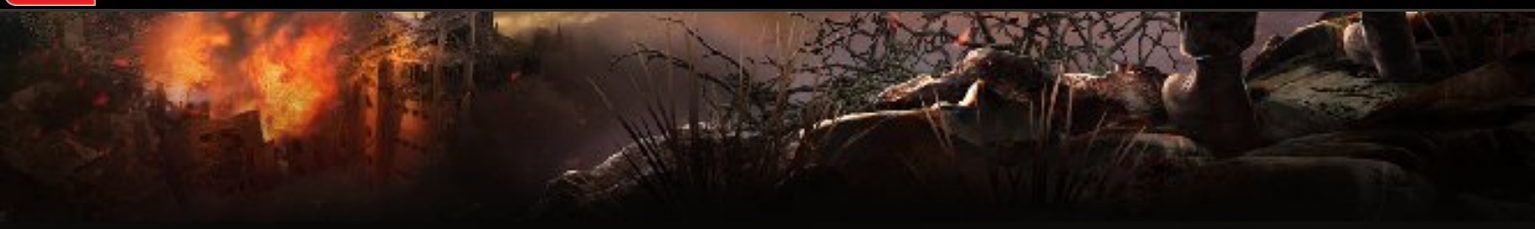
The following example shows calculation of movement.

If you are observing an enemy soldier walking at a fast pace and in a direction perpendicular to the shooter- target line, you may estimate this speed as 2 meters per second and assign a full-value (this is slightly faster than 4 miles per hour, the standard road march pace for an infantry unit).

If the shooter-target distance is 400 meters and there is no wind, the bullet's time-of-flight will be approximately 1 second (the bullet's velocity will be reduced by drag from 2600 fps to about 2400 fps). Since the enemy will travel 2 meters in this second, the shooter will have to lead 2 meters during the bullet's flight.

If you are using the trapping method, you must take the shot when the target passes 2.5 mils from the center of the reticule as 2.5 mils is the angle subtended by 2 meters from a distance of 800 meters.

> **Tip**
>
> Both movement and wind must be factored into the shot.
>
> The preferred technique is to shoot at wind-adjusted aim points into the scope and then use a hold-off (hold the reticule however many mils off the target) to compensate for the motion of the target.
>
> The shooter must resist the temptation to jerk the trigger during a rushed shot.



Sniper Tactics Book

Getting Out

LEAVE NO TRACE

The sniper team should take care to minimize the number of clues left at the hide and on the infiltration and exfiltration routes. This includes trash, spent shell casings, scrap paper from data books, pieces of ghillie suits, disturbed vegetation and footprints.

The fewer clues the sniper leaves as to his or tactics, techniques and procedures, the more difficult it will be for the enemy to predict the sniper's behavior and protect against it.

MOVEMENT UNDER CONTACT

If the team is compromised and comes under attack, the team can maximize its protection by using a "bounding over-watch" method of maneuver. Team member A will be set behind cover, covering team member B's movement to a covered position.

Once B is in place, A will get up and move past B to another covered position. And repeat. The length of these bounds will be dictated by available cover and by the closeness of the enemy and the severity of the fire.

It is advisable that the bounding member spend no more than 5 seconds exposed, at a time. When moving under enemy contact, the team should consider calling in for the support of neighboring units.

Even a few rounds of friendly mortar fire might be enough to dissuade a small enemy unit from continuing the pursuit. The well-planned mission will have multiple exfiltration routes for use, depending on the direction from which the enemy is advancing.

If the team has helicopter support, each of these routes should have designated landing zones towards which the team should be advancing.

If the team is operating with little support from other units, they should consider the use of Claymore mines to use in the defense of a hide and to use in the event of a retreat under contact.

It is common practice for recon units to have an easily accessible mine ready for deployment during retreat under contact. **One team member will set it up in the path of the enemy in between bounds and then set it off as the enemy approaches it.**

Royce Coleman, June 2012

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Shooting Positions

The following shooting positions are designed to maximize stability and comfort while minimizing muscular effort.

Most of these positions will also evenly dissipate the recoil force and not impart any lateral components to the rifle's motion (and therefore the bullet's motion) while the bullet is traveling down the barrel.

These are the fundamental principles that determine good shooting positions. Some of these positions will offer advantages over others, while requiring compromise in other areas.

The choice of position will depend on the shooter's judgment and the tactical situation. At the end of this section, I lay out a couple example situations and what a sniper's thought process might look like.

You should look at these positions and examples as starting points for adapting these principles to a wide variety of tactical scenarios, rifles, gear, and body types.

For the purposes of this discussion, I am going to assume you are a right handed shooter and describe the positions accordingly. It is most often just a matter of switching left and right to adapt the descriptions for the left handed shooter (though not always).

Some of these positions will make mention of a "sand sock" (see figure 1).

This is merely a sock filled with sand or some other particulate matter (I used un-popped popcorn kernels) that one uses to stabilize and affect small changes in the position of the buttstock of the rifle.



Figure 1

Prone, Bipod Supported

In the first variant of this position, you will be on the ground, prone, with the rifle in front of you and with the bipod legs deployed.

The longer the length to which the bipod legs are extended, the less stable the rifle has (though this effect may seem small, it will have a noticeable influence on your shot group).

However, if your bipod legs are not extended enough, you will have to strain your neck and shoulders to get your head low enough to see through the scope.

This factor works against the goal of minimizing the muscular effort needed to maintain a shooting position.

Find the best compromise by extending the rifle's bipod legs to the shortest extent that still minimizes the muscle strain needed to maintain the position.

There is a proper distance (called "eye relief") between your eye and the eyepiece of the scope that will eliminate "scope shadow" (the black region that appears around the edges of the eyepiece as a result of improper eye alignment).

Note where your cheekbone rests on the buttstock when you have the best eye relief with a piece of tape on the buttstock. You could also tape a piece of foam to the buttstock to both mark the position and give additional comfort.

After you have positioned your head for proper eye relief, adjust your shoulders and arms for proper comfort. Have both elbows on the ground. Curl your left arm so that your hand rests flat (gripping the sand sock positioned underneath the buttstock.

Have your right hand on the grip of the rifle. Now that your hands are in place, if your rifle has an extendable buttstock, you can adjust it to comfortably rest against your right shoulder.

Remember, the positions of your arms will be dictated by the position of your shoulders and neck which are determined by the positions of your head and eye, which is set by your eye relief position.

At this point, your body will be contacting the rifle in three places: the cheekpad, the buttplate of the buttstock, and the grip. It is important not to apply too much pressure at these positions.

If you rest the full weight of your head on the cheekpad, there will be a diagonally downward force on the rifle that will influence the rifle's recoil motion and impart lateral components into the bullet's velocity.

Similarly, if there is too much forward force applied by your right shoulder to the buttplate, you have the same problem. However, if there is a gap between the buttplate and your right shoulder, the buttplate will slam into your shoulder during recoil, bruising you and throwing off your shot.

The best compromise is to have gentle pressure between your body and the rifle at these two points. Your cheek should be lightly touching the cheekpad and your shoulder should be in contact with the buttplate but not pressing too firmly against it (note that this is the opposite of when firing a machine gun, where the pressure your shoulder provides against the buttplate aids stability to the gun).

Unlike with pistol shooting, the weapon's stability does not derive from your hand grip. Additionally, because you are gripping the grip with only one hand, the grip force presented to the rifle is unbalanced. Do not grip too tightly, for this reason.

Think of your grip as a comfortable, fore-handshake. This will also offer your hand enough stability to allow you to operate your trigger finger smoothly and in a solely rearward direction.

Figure 2

The most stable prone positions are when your chest is flat against the ground and your body forms a straight line parallel to the axis of the rifle. This will ensure an even distribution of recoil force.

Your feet should be spread a little more than shoulder width apart with your toes pointed outward so that your feet are flat against the ground. The inside of your big toes and the inside of your heels should be in contact with the ground.

Note that in this position, your chest is pressed against the ground, meaning the expansion of your lungs will move the rifle. You can observe this by looking through the scope while breathing. This forms bone the importance of breath control during shooting (see figure 2).

Try a variant of the prone bipod supported position if you have a lot of upper body bulk (whether from muscle or body armor) and find it hard to get your head low enough to make the prone position work and still be comfortable.

Instead of pressing your torso and hips flat, twist your hips slightly so that your right hip is higher than your left. Your torso will rotate slightly, offering your head a more comfortable position with the cheekpad and scope.

This variant requires the bipod legs to extend a little longer. With proper adjustment, this position will still evenly dissipate the recoil force (see figure 3).

Figure 3

Grounded Seated

Start by sitting with your legs crossed. As I point out in many of these body positions, you do not want two joints touching each other (for example an elbow directly on a knee) as this is not stable. Rather, you want some muscle in between the two points of contact to provide a more stable platform for the joint (usually the elbow). In seated position, this is accomplished by sitting on your calves, rather than your butt. Your butt should be off the ground, with the weight of your body resting on the soles of your feet. The right heel will be on the grip and the right shoulder will be on the buttplate. As with the prone positions, the positioning of all the limbs and points of contact with the rifle are dictated by proper eye relief. The position on the cheekpad that allows the proper eye relief should be the same for every position. The setting on an adjustable buttstock might change slightly for different positions but the change should be small. Rather than actually change it for each position, it might be simpler to just set it for the prone position and accept slight discomfort in the other positions. **Some of these other positions are not suited for long hours of observation** (for example, the grounded seated, the kneeling positions, and some of the standing positions) and you will likely not be maintaining them for very long stretches.

Figure 4

Kneeling

Kneeling positions give you a little bit more height than the grounded seated positions and you are able to stand up from them faster than if you were seated on the ground or prone. In the first kneeling position, your right leg is bent and you are resting your weight on your right heel. The top of your right foot can be flat on the ground for better stability but less comfort, height and stability in mind (I find that I prefer the top of my foot to be flat). You will find the rifle is at the proper eye relief position but your left elbow will not rest on your left upper leg (see figure 5).

Your right arm will be flat against your torso. There is a tendency to cock the right arm outward so that the elbow points out to the side. Resist this tendency as it takes muscular effort to maintain and does nothing for your stability (see figure 5).

Figure 5

For an alternate, more aggressive kneeling position, shift your weight forward so that now, instead of you sitting on your right foot, you are leaning forward. Your left elbow will no longer be on your left quadriceps; instead, your left knee will be in contact with your left triceps. This alternate kneeling position is less stable but it provides a lot more mobility. It is much easier to get up from this position than from the less aggressive kneeling position (see figure 6).



Figure 6

Seated and Supported

The supported seated positions are derived from those positions you see at many civilian rifle ranges. You will be seated on something stable like a chair, and the rifle will be resting on something stable like a table. Deploy the bipod legs and support the buttstock with a sand sock (if possible). Your upper body will be arranged on the table as if you were emulating one of the prone bipod supported positions. Follow the same rules for eye relief and pressure on the rifle. This position can be just as stable and precise as a prone bipod supported position. **The chief advantage is the additional height it offers. The chief disadvantage is the need for a stable chair and table.** This sort of position will almost exclusively be used at the firing range or in urban hides.

When using this type of position in an urban hide, remember the basic principles of urban hides; avoid window lighting, do not allow your muscle to breach the plane of the window, keep back from windows, stay at off angles and so forth. Unlike the grounded seated position and the kneeling positions, it is possible for your spotter to get in a good position to your side or behind you and follow the trace of your bullet from these supported seated positions (see figure 7).

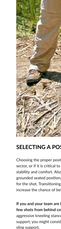


Figure 7

Standing - Sling Supported

The standing sling supported position may seem counter-intuitive at first, but with some practice, it can be a very serviceable shooting position. Stand blading toward the target with your left foot approximately shoulder width apart. Cock your left hip out in front of you. This pose is largely supported by bone, not muscle, which is why it can be surprisingly stable for a standing position. Rest your left elbow upon your left hip, with your left hand cradling the rifle forward of its center of mass. Grip your right hand on the grip, with your right elbow held to your side. **This position is somewhat stable, but you can increase stability by using the sling.**

If your rifle has a thick, leather sling with a loop, place your left arm through the loop and tighten the loop about your lower left bicep. Your left arm will be bent at the elbow and your left hand will be in front of the rifle, resting on your left hip. This arrangement will take some experimentation, practice and tinkering to perfect but the increased stability can greatly impact your precision (see figure 8).



Figure 8

The sniper should consider the sling support a useful tool for augmenting any other position. For example, the less aggressive kneeling stance could be improved by sling support. If the tactical situation offers the opportunity. The disciplined sniper should practice quickly getting into and out of the sling support. The ability to get out of it quickly, opens up to use to many more scenarios where it might otherwise not be suitable.

Standing - Tripod Supported

In order to make a decent sniper's tripod, you only need a lightweight camera tripod that will extend up to standing height. Affix a half piece of PVC pipe to whom you would normally attach the camera (any sturdy method will do, such as glue or a screw). Line the inside of the half pipe with some foam to improve stability and reduce sliding. Spray paint the entire contraption to match the color scheme of the mission environment. When in your hide, set up the tripod and place the rifle in the half pipe. Adjust the tripod's height and position so that you have the proper eye relief. Once you have this set, the half pipe will be cradling the rifle's grip and your hand would. Assume a bladed stance with your feet slightly wider than shoulder width behind the rifle. Set up proper eye relief and hold the grip with your right hand (right elbow held close to the torso, as usual). Use your left hand to provide additional support for the forward end of the rifle. In this way most grip pressure is your right triceps with your left hand (this has the advantage of closely mimicking the holding of the sand sock as done in the prone positions). Other shooters may find other preferences, but a dangling left hand is sure to introduce instability and reduce the rigidity of your upper body, so be sure to experiment with places to put it. Be sure not to let the full weight of your right arm rest on the tripod, as this will tend to introduce another undesirable force that will influence the motion of the bullet while it is still traveling down the barrel (see figure 9).

There are numerous variants of this position to suit a given situation. For example, if you do not have a sniper's tripod available, you can use a bipod and a sandbag (or a bipod and a rock, or a bipod and a log, or a bipod and whatever else is near). This position is also similar to the classic Israeli supported rifle shooting position. While it is uncommon in modern warfare to find one's self in a genuine foxhole or trench (though nothing is impossible!), shooting from the hatch of an armored vehicle is quite common and requires similar body positioning. The parapets of rooftops can also a provide similar rifle support.

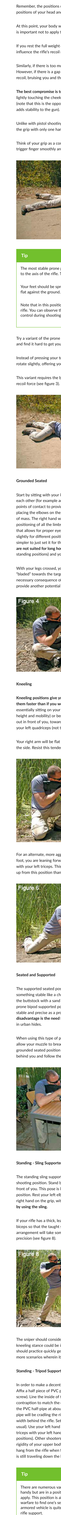


Figure 9

SELECTING A POSITION

Choosing the proper position for a shot requires an overall analysis of the situation. If you anticipate long hours of scanning a sector, or if it is critical to achieve a difficult first round hit on a distant target, then select a position that offers the most stability and comfort. Also take into account your hide selection. If your hide only offers a ballistic loophole at the height of a grounded seated position, you may have to scan from the prone position before transitioning to the grounded seated position for the shot. Transitioning from the prone to seated position may increase the likelihood of a miss and the movement may increase the chance of being detected, but it may be your only option.

If you and your team are bounding from enemy contact and the enemy is still somewhat distant, you might consider taking a few shots from behind cover between bounds using one of the kneeling stances. If you need to get up fast, the more aggressive kneeling stance will provide you increased mobility. If you are well practiced in getting in and out of the sling support, you might consider taking advantage of the increased accuracy of the less aggressive kneeling stance, augmented with sling support.

The sniper may find that positions in which the buttstock is supported by a sand sock, for example) more readily lend themselves to smooth and rapid bolt manipulation and reloading. Ideally, the sniper will be well-practiced in both manipulation and reloading from any position. However, if the sniper is noticeably slower at these tasks in some positions and the team anticipates needing to make great use of these tasks during a mission (for example, in a target rich environment), this should inform the decision on shooting position and therefore hide site. This sort of analysis requires not only careful thought but frank and honest self-assessments of the team's proficiency in certain tasks.

This is, by no means, an exhaustive account of all the factors you should consider when selecting a shooting position. Rather, these examples represent the types of thought processes used in selecting the best position. Additionally, this is not a comprehensive list of shooting positions. Experiment with different positions and find the ones that best accommodate your body type, mission, rifle and gear as you see fit, remembering the basic principles of what makes a good position.

Psychology and the Sniper

In this section, I will share with you some of my thoughts on various aspects of psychology as they relate to the sniper.

These opinions are not necessarily representative of the consensus viewpoints in the sniper community, but rather my own personal opinions as developed from my knowledge of history and my personal experience. First, I intend to discuss the psychological impact of sniping on the enemy.

Tip

This leads us to examine the psychological effects of sniper warfare on friendly units. Finally, I will take a look at the psychological and cognitive characteristics unique to and common among snipers.

EFFECTS ON THE ENEMY

In warfare, there are few things more frustrating and demoralizing than facing an enemy who uses unseen weapons **for which there are few (if any) effective countermeasures.** Much has been written in the press on the topic of Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs), a favorite tool of the Iraqi insurgency.

IEDs are hard to spot, there are few effective countermeasures and they are very often lethal.

The past decade of war has also seen a rise in the use of unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), another type of weapon that is hard to detect and for which there are few effective countermeasures. The sniper fits neatly into this category.

IEDs and UAVs, however, are largely a result of a technological advantage exploited by one side over the other. The sniper is very different in this regard.

While today's snipers do use advanced technology not available to the average combatant (high caliber and extremely accurate rifles, ballistic computers, advanced optics, for example), their chief advantage is not technological but tactical.

They employ tactics that are just the logical extension of common infantry tactics: they exploit cover and concealment; they employ the fundamentals of rifle marksmanship; they travel by land. But the sniper uses these common infantry tactics to such a high level, that they are particularly deadly.

To the enemy combatant (be it a uniformed armed service or an insurgent), to be preyed upon by a sniper is to face an enemy that uses similar weapons and tactics as you, but is deadlier than you. Being the prey of a sniper can totally demoralize a unit.

Not only does it reduce the individual combatant's confidence in his or her own skills, but it forces them to question the efficacy of his or her leadership and reduces the combatant's willingness to be exposed (some exposure is necessary to accomplish missions (for example, some exposure is necessary to dismount from an armored vehicle or leave a reinforced base to go on patrol).

To combat these tendencies, counter-sniper tactics are often brutal and out of proportion to the threat.

Tip

For example, it is common to find counter-sniper doctrine that calls for unleashing the full wrath of a unit's assets if the unit leader suspects the presence of an enemy sniper.

This includes mortar strikes, machine gun suppression, and rapidly deploying maneuver units and canine teams. A unit leader cannot afford the loss in morale, discipline and confidence that an enemy sniper presents.

US Army sniper doctrine warns snipers that if they are captured by the enemy, they should not expect to receive treatment commensurate with the requirements under The Geneva Convention. This is obvious in cases where the sniper is acting against non-signatories to the convention.

But even in cases where the sniper is acting against uniformed forces that represent a signatory to the convention, units that have been subjected to protracted sniper actions may be so enraged, that they will often seek revenge on the sniper possibly through execution or torture, if captured.

Snipers have a significant impact on enemy morale, but they also have a favorable impact on morale for their own side.

EFFECTS ON ALLIES

When Carlos Hathcock (see the "Sniper History" section) was in Vietnam, he often wore a white feather in his boonie cap. When the VC and NVA posted bulletins calling for his death or capture, they often referred to him as "White Feather".

The bounty on Hathcock's head eventually reached $30,000 resulting in a large number of Viet Cong (VC) and North Vietnamese Army (NVA) snipers and other units dedicated to pursuing him. Some members of the US military took to wearing a white feather in their caps to serve as decoys and confuse their enemy.

They realized that the loss of Hathcock would be a tactical loss. Moreover, they realized that the loss of Hathcock would be a strategic and morale loss of immeasurable proportions.

Hathcock was, in a sense, the personification of their sense of tactical superiority. His ability to repeatedly engage in sniper duels with NVA snipers and come out victorious was a reflection of their sense of confidence.

His ability to continually infiltrate enemy-controlled territory and take out high-value enemy targets was a source of pride. Stories of the success of friendly units are a great boost to morale; simultaneously, stories of the loss of such friendly units can be devastating.

During the invasion of Iraq, I heard a story of an American M1 (a main battle tank), separated from its platoon during a dust storm, finding itself surrounded by Iraqi T-72s (the main battle tank of the Iraqi Army).

The details of the story varied with each retelling but the ending was the same: the M1 used its superior maneuverability and firepower to defeat the numerically superior enemy force and survived the encounter relatively unscathed.

Whether this incident actually occurred or not, I observed the glee with which my colleagues recounted it to others and the boost to morale it provided and this effect stuck in my mind.

It is through this lens that I read about the exploits of Vasily Zaytsev (see the "Sniper History" section). His diary tells the story of a three day sniper duel with a top German sniper during the Battle of Stalingrad. The German sniper turned out to be Major Konig, the head of the Wermacht's sniper school.

There exist no German records of a Major Konig that was head of the Wermacht sniper school.

The two most plausible explanations for this discrepancy are that either the Soviet propaganda machine made the story up (or at least inflated the importance and rank of the defeated German sniper) or that the Wermacht erased any record of Major Konig in order to hide the devastating news of his defeat.

To my mind, the former is more likely; it is much easier to create a story or inflate the rank of a body buried under rubble than it is to erase any record of the existence of a supposed high ranking military official and instructor.

Either way, the German and Soviet forces were both noted for their extensive use of propaganda to bolster the morale of their own forces.

Apart from the kinship combatants feel with successful friendly units, there is another strong psychological effect the actions of friendly snipers have.

If a unit is operating in a dangerous area, knowing that a friendly sniper is watching over the area can provide a unit with the confidence to expose themselves as needed. In certain types of operations, it is necessary to expose yourself to successfully complete the mission.

Tip

For example, in counterinsurgency operations, you have to expose yourself to conduct frequent foot patrols of neighborhoods in order to establish a rapport with the civilian population and provide them with a sense of stability and safety.

If the area is dangerous or heavily trafficked by enemy forces, friendly units will be much more wary and circumspect in their movements and not project the sense of calm and stability needed to reassure the civilian population. A friendly sniper can help mitigate some of that danger.

In Iraq, the most common manner in which this mechanism played out was in counter-IED operations. Insurgents would deploy IEDs along major routes, inhibiting the movement of Coalition forces and making it much more difficult to conduct the sorts of operations required to establish stability and order.

The deployment of snipers along these routes not only provided a sense of safety to those Coalition forces (often times they might not even know there was a friendly sniper nearby) but provided Coalition commanders with a wellspring of highly detailed intelligence on how IEDs were being deployed, who was deploying them, during what hours they were being deployed and what methods were being used to conceal them. And, of course, the reduction in the numbers of insurgents who could delpoy IEDs was also a strategic benefit.

Insurgent cells were often small enough that the loss of several members was enough to make the cell ineffective. In Iraq, snipers were also deployed in a similar manner against insurgent mortar and rocket teams, sometimes to great effect.

During the negotiations that occurred at the end of the Battle of Fallujah in 2004, among the first demands of insurgent leaders was that Coalition forces withdraw their snipers from the city.

Tip

In Afghanistan, this mechanism plays out in a similar manner. Remote outposts that have become beleaguered by constant enemy fire have made heavy use of snipers.

This has enabled conventional units to leave these outposts and conduct their missions that involve close contact with civilian populations.

THE UNIQUE PSYCHOLOGY AND COGNITION OF THE SNIPER

Most of the military is very hierarchical so that the tasks associated with each rank are only performed by that rank. For example, a platoon leader will know how to operate and clean each of the weapons employed by his or her platoon but it is rare that he or she will be an expert in these tasks.

It is the job of the private to be proficient in those tasks. Conversely, the private will be aware of the basic structure of mission planning, but it is the platoon leader's job to be the expert in that domain.

During a mission, the scope of the responsibilities transfers as you would expect: the platoon leader will only rarely fire his or her weapon; it is the platoon leader's job to command the platoon. The individual private will be aware of the orders given to the platoon, but the private's job is to secure his or her sector with the tools assigned.

The sniper team operates much differently. Each member of the sniper team must have very detailed knowledge of the mission plan. Each member will be involved in the planning of a mission and in the technical operation of all the mission equipment.

Because sniper teams are so small, each member of a sniper team must be able to operate without direct supervision from their superiors, unlike how a conventional infantry platoon operates.

In a conventional unit, criticism usually flows downhill. In a sniper team, criticism must flow both ways. **All members of the team must be capable of honestly assessing themselves and their teammates, and receiving the results of their teammates' assessments.**

Tip

For example, if the shooter (usually a subordinate) is displeased with the quality of the wind calls given by the spotter (usually the team leader), the shooter is obliged to be forthright with the spotter and the spotter is obliged to take the criticism seriously, but not personally.

This may seem trivial to a civilian, but this type of relationship is rather unusual in a military organization.

The sniper team's effectiveness derives from its ability to observe. To that end, the disciplined team will be constantly training itself to improve their skills of observation. **The two most common tools are "KIMs games" (a backronym for "Keep In Mind") and "observation exercises".**

In a KIMs game, team member A will gather a handful (perhaps 10) of small objects and place them on a table. These objects can be anything, but some common ones are coins, shell casings, scraps of paper with something written on them and various tools.

Team member B will be given a certain amount of time to view these objects and commit them to memory (note taking is not allowed). This part of the game will usually be conducted in the morning.

At the end of the workday, B will attempt to write down as many of the objects as B remembers along with as many details about the objects as possible. As B improves, the allotted time to memorize the objects will be decreased. Ideally, all members of a sniper team will play the roles of both A and B.

In observation exercises, various small objects non-native to the environment will be placed and hidden in an area. This area can be a patch of grass or the side of a berm, for example. The other members of the team will then draw a range sketch (similar to a range card) with as many of the objects as they could spot.

This can be done from a certain distance with the naked eye or from a greater distance with binoculars or a scope. The team member setting up the exercise will try to hide the objects in such a manner that exploits weaknesses in human scanning tendencies.

Tip

For example, a green field pencil can be hidden in a patch of grass quite effectively if the pencil is parallel to the adjacent blades of grass which make it hard to spot with a cursory scan.

After the allotted scanning period, the team member setting up the exercise will point out all the objects and the team members who did not spot them will take note of what scanning techniques they might have used to spot them so that they will be able to in the future.

These exercises require not only the cognitive skills being exercised but a strong sense of introspection and self analysis **. The only reliable way to improve at these tasks is to be honest with yourself.**

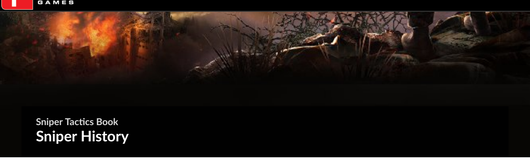
This approach, again, is very different from how conventional military units operate. In conventional units, criticism of one's performance comes only from one's superiors and this results in a culture of hiding one's faults and relying on one's superiors to conduct additional training for the faults they notice.

The sniper cannot afford such psychological self-indulgence.

Carlos Hathcock once crawled close to a mile over the course of four days for the chance to shoot an NVA general.

This sort of mission is at the extreme end of the spectrum for snipers, but it demonstrates the sort of psychological traits common to snipers: patient, analytical, methodical, and detail oriented. During his exfiltration, Hathcock had to crawl out roughly the same distance.

He resisted the urge to run out even though he was being pursued by his enemy. **Although he was terribly sleep deprived and under great stress, Hathcock displayed the ability to think critically and rationally. These are, perhaps, the most crucial components of the sniper's mental toolkit.**



Sniper History

ORIGIN OF THE WORDS "SNIPER", "SHARPSHOOTER", AND "GHILLIE"

The snipe is a species of elusive and agile bird in India. In the 18th century, the few British soldiers who were quick and accurate enough marksmen to successfully hunt the snipe were informally referred to as "snipers".

During the American Civil War, these marksmen often used rifles made by the Sharps Rifle Manufacturing Company and therefore also referred to as "sharpshooters".

However, it is unclear if that term had any direct association with the manufacturer of the rifle, as it appears in literature close to fifty years prior.

Tip

Scottish lords would deploy servants to patrol their lands and protect their game from poachers. These servants fashioned suits that enabled them to blend in with their environment.

Some of the suits were reportedly so effective at concealment that they enabled their wearer to grab deer by surprise and drag them back to their lords in a ceremonial "mock hunt". These servants were referred to as the "ghillies".

AMERICAN REVOLUTIONARY WAR

Small groups of skilled marksmen, known as riflemen, patrolled on behalf of the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. These units served to demoralize the British forces.

Captain Henry Beaufoy, of the British Army, noted -

"[They] were in the habit of forming themselves into small bands of ten or twelve. Accustomed to shooting in hunting parties, they went out in a sort of predatory warfare, each carrying his ammunition and provisions and returning when they were exhausted. From the incessant attacks of these bodies, their opponents could never be prepared; as the first knowledge of a patrol in the neighborhood was generally given by a volley of well-directed fire, that perhaps killed or wounded the greater part. [...] It has been readily confessed by old soldiers, that when they understood they were opposed by riflemen, they felt a degree of terror never inspired by general action, from the idea that a rifleman always singled out an individual, who was almost certain of being killed or wounded."

These riflemen were so effective with their specially-designed rifles that British officers often removed signs of their rank from their uniforms before battle to avoid being targeted.

Marksmen on both sides of the conflict played important roles in determining the outcome of the war, both by shots taken and by shots not taken. During the pivotal Battle of Saratoga, rifleman Timothy Murphy5 is alleged to have fired the shot that killed British Army General Simon Fraser.

Fraser's death expedited the surrender of British General Burgoyne's forces. Several months prior, during the Battle of Brandywine, British Captain Patrick Ferguson had his sights set on a distinguished General of the American Army.

The general's back was turned toward Ferguson and he decided it would be too unseemly a violation of protocol to shoot an officer from behind. This act of chivalry spared the life of General George Washington.

AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

John Hinson was an unaffiliated plantation owner before the outbreak of hostilities but, when his two sons were killed and their bodies mutilated by Union forces, he allied with the Confederacy.

Rather than join the ranks of the regular Confederate Army, he operated as an "irregular", using his custom-built .50 caliber Kentucky Long Rifle to strike terror into the hearts of Union units operating in Tennessee and Kentucky.

He is alleged to have been able to hit targets up to a half mile distance (approximately 800 meters), an especially impressive feat with 1860's technology.

Among his 36 confirmed kills were crew members of Union gunboats operating along the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers.

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5. While British General Simon Fraser was known to have died of wounds sustained during the Saratoga Campaign, there is some controversy as to whether or not the fatal wound was delivered as a sniper shot from Timothy Murphy or through more conventional means by more conventional forces.

Another notable Civil War sniper was Confederate Sgt Ben Powell. Powell is credited with killing Union Major General John Sedgwick during the Battle of Spotsylvania, hastening that Confederate victory.

A (perhaps apocryphal) account of the incident had General Sedgwick admonishing his men for seeking cover when the enemy was so distant saying, "They couldn't hit an elephant at this dis--," his bravado cut short by Powell's 730 meter head shot.

While the timing of the shot and Sedgwick's final words may be contested in the historical record, the fact and placement of the shot are not. General Sedgwick was the highest ranking Union casualty and he was felled by a sniper's well-placed bullet.

On the Union side, perhaps the greatest snipers could be found in Colonel Hiram Berdan's 1st and 2nd US Volunteer Sharpshooter Regiments, units he formed and trained. They used, almost exclusively, the .52 caliber Sharps' rifle.

Berdan's units are credited with amassing the highest numbers of enemy casualties of any Union regiments. In addition to commanding these outstanding sharpshooter regiments, Berdan was an inventor, marksman and firearms expert of international renown.

His Berdan rifle was the standard issue Russian Army firearm for over 20 years. Berdan's most lasting legacy, however, is the Berdan centerfire primer, a method of priming ammunition that he invented in the 1870's, which is still in use today.

VASILY ZAYTSEV (WORLD WAR II)

From a very young age, Zaytsev displayed unusual talent for marksmanship. He enjoyed hunting with his grandfather but, since bullets were scarce, was forced to use them sparingly. At the age of 12, he killed his first trophy – a wolf, brought down with one shot.

Zaytsev was the originator of the Soviet Army's sniper program. His exploits were fodder for the Soviet propaganda machine and a great boost to morale.

After witnessing Zaytsev take down a Nazi officer and two aides from a distance of 800 yards, his commanding officer saw to it that he was awarded a Medal for Courage and a specialized sniper rifle.

Zaytzev trained dozens of snipers at conferences during the war. His students are credited with anywhere from 1000 to 3000 kills. Zaytsev, himself, is credited with 149 confirmed kills and some estimates put his unconfirmed tally near 600.

He is also credited with many tactical innovations in the deployment of snipers, some still in use today. One such tactic, known as the "sixes", involves deploying three two-man teams to cover a large region and has seen action recently as the conflict in Chechnya.

Zaytsev's diary reports a three day sniper duel during the Battle of Stalingrad with a German sniper during which several of Zaytsev's subordinates were killed, including his spotter.

The diary's account of the battle concludes with Zaytsev allegedly spotting his opponent under a piece of sheet metal by catching the glint of reflected sunlight off his scope and then shooting him.

The diary goes on to report that Zaytsev took the German's scope as a souvenir and examined the papers on the body. They revealed that the man was the head of the Wermacht sniper school, Major Erwin Konig.

No German records exist of a head of the Wermacht sniper school named Major Konig so it is unclear if the story was a fabrication of the Soviet propaganda machine or if records of the Major's existence were destroyed to cover up the demoralizing defeat of their champion sniper by the enemy.

Either way, Zaytsev remains a towering figure in sniper history. His story was dramatized in the movie, "Enemy At The Gates". Zaytsev's rifle is on display at the Museum for the Defense of Stalingrad.

CARLOS HATHCOCK (VIETNAM)

Like Zaytsev, Carlos Hathcock learned to shoot at an early age and showed immense talent. Hathcock's skills were further honed during Marine Corps boot camp, competitions and training.

In Vietnam, he was known for his calm precision and his impressive tally of 93 confirmed kills. His exploits were the subject of several books and the inspiration for many movies.

Hathcock's sniping career came to a close when he pulled seven men from an unstable mine shaft in Vietnam. The explosion that followed caused him burns and other injuries that required a lengthy recovery.

This, coupled with his subsequent multiple sclerosis diagnosis ended his active sniping career. He was awarded the Silver Star for his actions in Vietnam.

BATTLE OF MOGADISHU (1993)

Task Force Ranger, a joint special operations unit operating as part of a UN mission, was conducting an operation to capture two aides to Mohamed Farrah Aidid. Almost immediately, the task force came under heavy fire, resulting in a Blackhawk helicopter being shot down.

When a second Blackhawk was shot down, there were scant few forces left to come to the survivors' aid. The task force's manpower was already devoted to getting to the first crash site and securing it.

Two Delta Force snipers, Randy Shughart and Gary Gordon, were in another Blackhawk, circling the second crash site. They provided sniper cover from the helicopter for some time.

When they saw a large Somali force moving towards the second crash site, they requested to be inserted near the crash site to provide assistance on the ground. Their first request was denied, but a subsequent request was approved.

Shughart and Gordon knew that it was unlikely they would be able to hold off the dozens, if not hundreds, of Somali fighters indefinitely. Eventually they would be overrun and captured or killed.

Their hope was that they could hold off their enemy long enough to provide an opportunity for a larger task force ground unit to secure the second crash site.

They were inserted near the crash site and fought their way to the wreckage. They extracted the survivors and began fighting off the amassing enemy. They used their sniper rifles, but as those weapons became depleted, they transitioned to their pistols.

As their ammunition ran low, Gordon retrieved more from the wreckage. Shughart was eventually mortally wounded. With the exception of pilot Mike Durant, the remaining survivors were soon killed, as well.

As Gordon neared the end of his ammo supply, he gave a few of his remaining rounds to Durant and wished him luck. Gordon was soon killed by the overwhelming enemy force. Durant was captured and held prisoner for 11 days.

After his release, Durant attributed his survival to the heroic actions of these two Delta Force snipers. Shughart and Gordon were posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, the highest award bestowed upon any US sniper.

These events were recounted in great detail by Mark Bowden in his book, "Blackhawk Down" and then dramatized in the 2001 film of the same name.

THIS SECTION DESCRIBES MY EXPERIENCE, OPINION AND OBSERVATION OF SEVERAL OF THE SNIPER RIFLES IN SNIPER: GHOST WARRIOR 2.

M24

The M24 is a bolt action rifle, based on the civilian Remington 700. It usually fires the 7.62x51mm NATO round. This round is very similar, though not identical, to the .308 caliber round.

The M24 was designed with a "long action". This means that the length through which the user must operate the action to properly cycle a round is much longer than would be expected based on the length of the 7.62x51mm NATO round.

The reason for this is that, with just a barrel change and a rechambering, the M24 can be made to fire the .300 Winchester Magnum round or the .338 Lapua round.

These more powerful rounds increase the M24's effective range. In practice, though, this modification is rarely performed.

The M24, when firing the standard M118LR (colloquially referred to as "sniper ball ammo"), has an effective range of 800 meters and a muzzle velocity in the neighborhood of 790 meters/second (not that muzzle velocity varies with atmospheric conditions).

This can be enhanced to 1500 meters with the .338 Lapua round. These effective ranges are merely the range during which the round is guaranteed to be supersonic.

A skilled shooter can still accurately engage targets past these distances with proper wind calls. An M24 that has been well cared for and properly broken in will be able to shoot groups approximately .4 MOA in size.

> **Tip**
>
> The M24 is often fitted with a set of bipod legs and a rail system on which can be mounted any of a variety of scopes. The most common scopes are the Leupold M3A, a 10x scope for daylight operations, or the ATN PVS 10 for nighttime operations.

In the US military, the primary user of the M24 is the Army. The marine Corps uses an M40, another variant of the Remington 700. The M40 uses a "short action", meaning it cannot be easily rechambered to use larger rounds. However, both manipulation is faster and more precise due the much shorter length of the action.

The Army originally opted for the longer action because they anticipated that the M24 would routinely be modified for use with the aforementioned longer range munitions. However, these modifications need to be performed by an armorer with specialized tools and the alternative armorer is rarely available use in the military supply system.

Consequently, these modifications are rarely made. Because the advantage of the long action is rarely actualized, to my mind, the short action of M40 is the better alternative.

I was first trained as a sniper on the M24. Because of this, I compare all other sniper rifles to it. I am not, however, blind to the M24's faults.

The internal box magazine makes [reloading](#) much slower than it would be with a detachable box magazine as seen in the M5R or M200. The "crown" is the last point on the muzzle of the barrel with which the bullet is in contact.

If there is a nick or scratch to the crown, the precision of the rifle is reduced. Because of this, snipers are notoriously paranoid about protecting the crown of their rifles.

The M24 does not have an integrated 5 lash suppressor, meaning its crown is exposed to all the environmental hazards one encounters on a mission.

From a logistics point of view, however, the M24 is a compelling system. It is easy to disassemble and clean. When chambered for the 7.62x51mm NATO round, the rifle can make use of any such ammo it finds, even if it is not match grade sniper ammo.

If the sniper is in a remote outpost and resupply is not frequent, the M24 can make use of de-linked machine gun ammunition, albeit at the cost of reduced precision. **Rifles that use more exotic ammunition present real logistical problems.**

M200

The CheyTac Intervention (also known as the M200) holds the record for the best group at a distance, placing 5 rounds within 42 centimeters of each other at a distance of over 2100 meters. This amounts to a group of just under .7 MOA at a distance of just over 1.3 miles.

This impressive feat was possible because the Intervention was designed, from the ground up, to perform at this level. Rather than design the rifle around a pre-existing round, the Intervention was designed around two completely new rounds, the .408 CheyTac and .375 CheyTac.



Whereas most rifle ammunition consists of a lead or tungsten-carbide core with a copper jacket, the CheyTac rounds are "monometals."

They do not use different metals for the core and the jacket. The entire projectile is one solid piece of metal, providing a more uniform density distribution, allowing the ammunition designer to guarantee much tighter control over the balance and aerodynamic behavior of the round.

CheyTac claims this ammunition is designed so that the nose of the bullet is always facing directly into the wind, minimizing the random deflection due to tumbling that usually occurs in rifle rounds at long distances. This extraordinary claim is backed up by the Intervention's extraordinary accuracy record.

This outstanding bolt action rifle comes with a laser range finder and ballistic computer with integrated weather sensor. This enables the spotter to make highly accurate calculations without the need to manually input weather data into a computer.

In adverse conditions, such as remote outposts without regular resupply or electrical power, these auxiliary electronic systems will eventually lose power and the sniper team will have to fall back on classical sniper techniques.

This is not necessarily a fault of the system, but the sniper team must not let its classical skills atrophy when using advanced systems. Additionally, the exotic ammunition used by the m200 make it less than ideal under adverse supply conditions.

> **Tip**
>
> However, if these factors are not in play, the integrated flash suppressor and detachable box magazine (as well as phenomenal precision) put this system into a league of its own.

This is an ideal rifle for taking very long distance shots, provided the sniper need not travel too far by foot. After all, the M200 is nearly twice the weight of the M24 and 10" longer.

M5R

Remington's Modular Sniper Rifle (MSR) is a response to USSOCOM's request for bids for their Precision Sniper Rifle contract. The MSR was designed around the .338 Lapua Magnum though it can be rechambered to accept the 7.62x51mm NATO round as well as a variety of other similarly sized rounds.

It comes with the standard accouterments common to modern sniper rifles such as an adjustable buttstock, an adjustable cheek pad, bipod legs, and a detachable magazine.



The bolt action MSR meets the contract criteria by pre- oiling the user with 1 MOA at 1500 meters with the .338 Lapua Magnum. Unlike the M24 which uses a five round internal box magazine, the MSR employs a detachable 5 or 10 round box magazine, making [reloading](#) much smoother and faster. Its integrated flash suppressor protects the crown.

The MSR is approximately the same weight and length as the M24, making it a reasonable rifle to carry during long dismounted movements. The buttstock can be folded (though it cannot be fixed well in this configuration) to reduce its carry length by 10".

Reconfiguring the rifle for alternate ammunition is an easier affair with the MSR than it is with the M24.

The change to .338 Lapua Magnum from 7.62x51mm NATO (and can be performed without an armorer's specialized tools, giving this rifle the best of both worlds: the range advantages of the .338 Lapua Magnum when available, and the logistical advantages of 7.62x51mm NATO when necessary. In my opinion, with the MSR, Remington fulfilled the original promises of the M24 and corrected some of its flaws, making the MSR superior to its predecessor.

XM500

American Barrett Firearms Company's experimental XM500 is an evolutionary improvement over its M82. 50 caliber sniper rifle. Unlike the M82, the XM500 employs a bullpup design which drastically reduces the overall length of the rifle without sacrificing barrel length.

This is accomplished by placing the action on top of the barrel rather than behind it, allowing the chamber and barrel to be shifted rearward, into the buttstock. This design also reduces the weight of the rifle to close to 6 pounds, dramatically improving usability. Most notable, however, is the XM500's impressive improvement over the M82's mediocre 1 MOA precision.



This gas operated, semi-automatic rifle uses a detachable 10-round box magazine. The .50 caliber round makes it especially suited for use on "material" targets such as lightly armored vehicles, parked aircraft, and unhardened equipment (for example radar radio and generators).

The bipod legs and rail mounted scope allow the user to perform these tasks out to an effective range of 1800 meters. The XM500 has inherited the M82's characteristic muzzle brake which reduces recoil and improves stability.

This is accomplished by redirecting the exhaust gases to the side and to the rear, often blasting these gases and dust into the spotter's face. My experiences with the XM500's predecessor, the M82, were not favorable.

It was not uncomfortable to shoot but its 30 lb weight and 57 inch length made it unwieldy to carry on missions. The M82's compressive 1 MOA precision ensured that even if available, the spotter could rarely look this rifle in their missions.

However, if we had had the XM500 at our disposal, it would have been a different story. The XM500 improves on almost every single complaint about its predecessor making it a very compelling addition to the .50 caliber arsenal.

SV DRAGUNOV

The Dragunov is the standard sniper and squad designated marksman rifle for the Russian military. It is chambered in the 7.62x54mmR round and feeds from a 10 round detachable box magazine. Note that this is not a NATO round as it is slightly longer than the 7.62x51mm NATO round.

The standard Dragunov does not employ a muzzle break and spiked legs, however several variants used in other countries do.

When using match grade ammunition (ammunition that has tighter tolerances in projectile mass and powder load than does conventional infantry ammunition), the Dragunov can achieve precision in the 1 MOA range, a commendable achievement for a gas operated semi-automatic rifle.

When fitted with its standard PSO-1 scope, the rifle has an effective range of 800 meters and a muzzle velocity of 830 meters/second.

The standard PSO-1 scope is a unique instrument. It is one of the few scopes that has an auxiliary reticule that is specially designed for range estimation.

In addition to the standard central reticule with stadia lines indicating bullet drop and windage adjustments, there is an auxiliary reticule in the lower left corner of the visual field. This reticule consists of a lower flat horizontal line and an upper upward-curved line.

The user places his target (assumed to be a standing average sized male of 1.7 meters) in this reticule so that the target's feet are touching the lower flat line and the target's head is touching the upper upward-curved line.

There are numerical markings along the upper curved line indicating the distance to the 1.7 meter man that subtends that given angle. This subtle, clever, low cost, durable, and very useful solution is typical of robust inventive Russian design.

During one of many joint missions with the new Iraqi Army, I had the opportunity to play around with a Dragunov and found that through the PSO-1 scope. The scope is, indeed, as intuitive and easy to use as one would expect from such a well designed instrument.

It is unclear to me why the auxiliary reticule is not copied or improved upon by other manufacturers.

AW50



Accuracy International's AW50 is a bolt action .50 caliber anti-material rifle. The standard model comes in at a hefty 33 lbs. Unusual among sniper rifles, the AW50 features a folding buttstock that makes it easier to carry.

The buttstock also features all the standard adjustments the modern sniper has come to expect. In addition, the AW50 has a "thinking" pic- adjustable support that extends downward from the buttstock and operates in place of a sand sack. This allows for more accurate and stable use of such a large and powerful weapon.

The AW50 has a rail system that allows for mounting one of its three standard scopes: a fixed 10x, a variable 5-10x, or a variable 4-16x. The rail system conforms to the Picatinny standard, so it will also accept any of the standard night vision scopes.

This rifle comes with a built in muzzle brake but it will also accept a detachable suppressor. Fed from a 5 round detachable box magazine, this rifle offers its user an effective range of up to 2000 meters.

.50 caliber is an extremely large and powerful round. Most .50 caliber sniper rifles are semi automatic and gas operated. This usually entails a spring-operated buffer system that dampens the recoil and preserves some degree of user comfort, as well as providing the energy to operate the action.

It is rare to find a bolt action .50 caliber as bolt action rifles usually transmit their full recoil force into the user's shoulder.

The AW50 mitigates this problem by employing a muzzle brake and using a hydraulic dampening system in the buttstock. Though it is a gas operated rifle, the AW50 is not overly punishing to fire. It is a very powerful anti-material weapon, with the accuracy of a bolt action rifle and yet a reasonable magazine capacity.

With standard .50 caliber ammunition, the AW50 can penetrate lightly armored vehicles, unhardened equipment, parked aircraft, all body armor and other "material" targets.

Certain variants of the standard .50 caliber can improve penetration; the SLAP round (Sabot Launched, Armor Piercing) has the most formidable examples. However, even these non-standard rounds are not match grade and therefore will not be fired with the same precision as match grade ammo and can reduce the lifetime of the rifle's barrel.

The AW50's folding buttstock reduces its length by 10" making it the same length as the XM500. However, the AW50Lacknot be fired when it is 44" long, whereas the XM500 can. Additionally, the AW50 outweighs the XM500 by a good deal, making the XM500 preferable for missions that require moving long distance on foot.

However, the AW50 bolt action is probably more accurate than the XM500's semi-automatic action, making the former the preferred tool for extremely long distance shots.

DSR

The DSR-1 is a German-built bolt action, bullpup sniper rifle. It can be chambered for the 7.62x51mm NATO round technically, the .308 Winchester, however the two rounds are almost perfectly interchangeable, as well as the .300 Winchester Magnum or the .338 Lapua Magnum.

4. The SLAP round is what is referred to as a "sub-caliber" munition. It features a tungsten carbide penetrator sheathed in a light plastic outer. The entire projectile is significantly lighter than a conventional tungsten-carbide-cored copper jacketed .50 caliber projectile, therefore it has a much higher muzzle velocity given the same powder load.

As the SLAP round leaves the barrel, the plastic sabot breaks apart, leaving the penetrator to travel on its own to the target. Due to the lighter weight of the penetrator, greater and harder impact point mass than the round delivers a much higher impact pressure, vastly improving penetrating power.

The plastic sabot, however, can scratch and this fouling can reduce the lifetime of the weapon system.

Like most modern sniper rifles, the DSR features bipod legs, a scope and an adjustable buttstock and cheek pad. In addition, the DSR has an integrated flash suppressor that will also accept a detachable sound suppressor.

When chambered for the 7.62x51mm NATO, the DSR feeds from a 5 round detachable box magazine and can achieve precision in the .5 to .6 MOA range. It provides an effective range of 800 meters in this configuration.

When chambered for the .300 Winchester Magnum, this rifle has been reported (under controlled conditions) to deliver outstanding bullet groups as small as .34 MOA. This change of ammunition extends the effective range to 1100 meters.

When configured for .338 Lapua Magnum, the effective range stretches out to 1500 meters. The detachable box magazine and integrated flash suppressor coupled with the DSR's length and weight (as with Bolt-roughs the same as the M24) make this a very compelling competitor to the M24.

The phenomenal precision of the DSR puts it ahead, in my opinion. The fairly straightforward process of reconfiguring the DSR for alternate ammunition only improves my opinion of the DSR.

The DSR has several variants. Notable among these are the DSR-50, chambered for the .50 caliber round, and the DSR-1 Subsonic, chambered for the 7.62x54mm NATO subsonic rounds.

Sound suppressors do not operate as portrayed in the James Bond movies; suppressed [weapons](#) are still somewhat louder than the whisper we have come to expect. Suppressors cut down on the overall intensity of the noise and make it difficult for the enemy to get a clear idea of the location of the shooter.

What suppressors cannot do, however, is reduce the sonic boom created by supersonic rounds. They can only reduce the characteristic "crack" heard by many as a command to round narrowly misses their head.

Subsonic rounds sidestep this issue by never traveling faster than the speed of sound and therefore never generating a sonic boom. Their much lower muzzle velocity means they are not well suited for long distance shots.

Because of this, the DSR-1 Subsonic is a true stealth weapon, designed for closer range but very quiet shots.

VINTOREZ

The VSS Vintorez is an unusual sniper rifle. It is chambered in the Russian 9x39mm round, a heavy subsonic round. These rounds are fed from either a 10 or 20 round detachable box magazine. Wie Vintorez is usually fixed in semi-automatic mode, but it has the ability to be fired in automatic mode as well.



The Vintorez features a wooden skeleton stock and a fully suppressed barrel. The weapon is designed for stealth and concealment. With the suppressed barrel and subsonic ammunition, it only achieves a muzzle velocity of 295 meters/second and an effective range of 400 meters.

However, these features enable it to be carried while on undercover and covert missions, and its compact size attracts less attention. The Vintorez can also be disassembled and placed in a specially made briefcase for concealed undercover travel.

> **Tip**
>
> This rifle has a elite mission that will accept a variety of Russian scopes, including the PSO-1 for daylight operations and a variety of night vision scopes for nighttime use. A weapon like this has a very specific niche application: this is an assassin's weapon.

M14 EBR

The Mk-14 Enhanced Battle Rifle (EBR) is an upgrade of the classic M14 battle rifle. The M14's barrel and receiver are replaced, but the action is maintained.

The EBR is usually fitted with a full rail system that allows numerous accessories, including a variety of scopes and bipod legs. The upgraded barrel is a bit shorter and more accurate, as well as featuring a more modern flash suppressor.

This semi-automatic rifle, when firing its standard 7.62x51mm NATO rounds, achieves a muzzle velocity of 850 meters/second fed by a 10 or 20 round detachable box magazine, the rifle has an effective range of 800 meters.

When using appropriate optics, its users have reported precision in the neighborhood of .9 MOA, a commendable feat for an upgrade to such a classic rifle.